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EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RECREATION PLANNING IN THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT: A REPORT TO THE DIVISION OF RECREATION, CULTURAL AND WILDERNESS RESOURCES

Washington, D.C.

February 1985

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the final report for a project designed to evaluate the usefulness and effectiveness of recreation activity planning in the Bureau of Land Management.

Data used in the analysis were collected through review of BLM manual and policy statements, review of planning documents, as well as from personal and questionnaire contacts with field personnel. A mail questionnaire was sent to all outdoor recreation planners at District and Resource Area levels following weeks of intensive field interviews. Thirty-six of 37 questionnaires sent to District planners were returned, a 97 percent return rate. Forty-four of 61 questionnaires were returned by Area planners, a return rate of 72%.

The author concludes that providing competent and well-founded input to the RMP/MFP process is one of the most significant actions performed by outdoor recreation planners at this point in time. The information provides a framework of recreation resource data, estimated user needs, and program possibilities against which other resource decisions can be evaluated. The quality of input to land management planning varies considerably, however, and the skill level of many individual planners needs attention.

Two categories of training have been identified: 1) training to prepare planners to think in terms of developing more realistic and more workable goal statements and project objectives together with the rationale to support technical recommendations; and 2) training to learn how to adapt the general intent of manual guidance into planning documents which fit realities of local conditions. Hands-on review, diagnosis, and critiquing of planning documents in working sessions should be designed to teach planners how to discriminate among different recreation resource situations and to select appropriate planning intensities and strategies.

Much RAMP planning remains to be done, although it is difficult to assess the degree to which implementation of approved plans is being accomplished with current BLM funding support. More planning versus more implementation is the dilemma facing planners. Opinions on priorities are divided. Yet planners are forced to decide how limited resources are to be expended -- the problem cannot be ignored.

Recreation planning documents are being used by planners and managers, whether the plans are funded for implementation or not. Few plans simply collect dust sitting on shelves. They provide a ready source of reference material and recommendations which can be injected into resource decision-making activities by alert recreation personnel. The author has concluded that activity planning is essential. It must continue to be regarded by planners as a high priority effort. At the same time, expectations of many planners will have to be changed. They need to learn how the input provided from such documents can benefit the public, the program, the resource, and the agency short of immediate and outright implementation. There is much room for creative thought on the role of plans and planning.

Implementation is being achieved in some areas without waiting for Congressional funding. A variety of non-force-account efforts such as use of volunteers, SCAs, contracting, support from other functions, Cooperative Management Agreements and the like are being used by planners where opportunities exist. As a result, a more constant flow of services continues from Public Lands.

Three kinds of program support are recommended -- 1) issuance of final manual guidance for input to RMP/MFP together with concrete examples of acceptable and unacceptable input; 2) training for outdoor recreation planners and line managers in ROS and its role in RMP/RAMP planning; and 3) moral support and encouragement from State program leaders for field planners -- support which builds on positive views of future opportunities for recreational activity on the Public Lands.

It is the author's view that this is a time when much substantive headway can be made in BLM recreation program conceptualization given needs of both local and national constituents. Policy is needed to put local and national demands in perspective, particularly given the fact that the Bureau, "traditionally has provided the public with a very limited range of recreational services. As the recreational use of public lands expands, it is becoming increasingly clear that both the nature and scope of these services will have to change"(USDI 1980 p.119).

Striving for excellence in recreation programs under trying circumstances will require thoughtfulness, commitment, a sense of hope, patience, and a long-term view of the future on the part of recreation staff members. In view of the frequency of funding and personnel cutbacks, these recreation planners will need to maintain their sense of dedication and belief in the worth of the mission, regardless of the rate at which progress is made.

Concerning future program direction, State personnel at all levels must be given the opportunity to brainstorm alternative recreation futures for the BLM all the while recognizing the realities of budget constraints and uncertainty about the diversity of resource uses which may emerge over time. The BLM's recreation program is young; it has the potential to change in ways which reflect the special nature of Public Land recreation resource opportunities. Planners need an opportunity to meet together on a regular basis to wrestle with these matters. It in the best interests of the program as well as the Bureau.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

SOURCES AND NATURE OF THE DATA 1

ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS 1

BLM MISSION/BUDGET SUPPORT AND AGENCY ADAPTATION: 2

- A Brief Historical Overview 2
- Barriers to the Implementation of New Program Direction: Growth Pains in Times of Fiscal Austerity 4

RECREATION PROGRAM PERSPECTIVES: THE BLM OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER 6

- Background of BLM Outdoor Recreation Planners ... 6
- The Recreation Planning Context 8
- Under-pinnings of Recreation Activity Planning: MFP/RMP Guidance and the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum 9
- Assessment of Plans and Planning 13
- Recreation Planning Implementation 17

STATUS OF RAMP PLANNING 23

RELATIONSHIP OF BUDGETS TO PRIORITIES 25

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 27

- Summary 27
- Conclusions 28
- Recommendations 32

LITERATURE CITED 36

APPENDICES 37

- I. Questionnaire response rate 38
- II. Educational Information: OR Planners 39
- III. Mailmerge Lists 40
- IV. Plan Status 44
- V. Relationship between FY86 Budget Requests and State Recreation Priorities .. 54
- VI. Shortfall and Cost/Unit Analysis 66
- VII. RMP/MFP and RAMP Evaluation Forms 76
- VIII. Implementation Matrix 79

INTRODUCTION

This is an evaluative report about the usefulness and effectiveness of recreation activity planning in the Bureau of Land Management. The tasks assigned were to: 1) review recreation inputs to RMP/MFP planning and recreation activity plans; 2) determine whether the BLM's high priority recreation areas have current activity plans or are the focus of current activity planning; 3) assess BLM's progress in implementing activity plans; 4) evaluate the linkages between resource planning, activity planning and budget planning; 5) evaluate the usefulness of current activity planning relative to declining budgets and the raised expectations of constituents; and 6) make recommendations for increasing the usefulness, effectiveness and implementation of recreation activity planning.

SOURCES AND NATURE OF THE DATA

The analysis is based on the following categories of data:

1. Recent BLM policy statements.
2. Field and telephone interviews with recreation personnel from Resource Areas up to and including Washington Headquarters.
3. Mail questionnaire survey of District and Area outdoor recreation planners' opinions as well as knowledge of RMP/MFP and RAMP planning.
4. Content analysis of: a) recreation inputs to the land management planning process (RMP/MFP), and b) Recreation Activity Management Plans.
5. Quantitative analysis of FY1986 Program Packages.

ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

This was not a "demand" study; no attempt was made to directly determine an index of "need" which might be used to allocate resources among competing BLM recreation programs nor to assess relative need between recreation and other resource programs. There was no attempt to determine the rate of consumption of recreation services at different levels of cost to the visiting public nor to estimate the value of recreation opportunities on the Public Lands based on techniques such as the amount that people would be willing to pay for using (consuming) publicly provided opportunities. Thus, the traditional economist's perspective was not part of this investigation.

The apparent discrepancy between "perceived public needs" (as expressed in BLM planning documents and comments from field personnel) and the level of financial support forthcoming to address those needs was the only indicator used to gauge program status. While some programs in some states appear to be funded at adequate levels, overall budget support in recent years has been inadequate to meet BLM's planned programs. Shortages have led to a variety of adaptive measures -- management responses identified and explained in greater detail with examples throughout the paper.

The data apply largely to recreation programs. Cultural resources, Wilderness, ACECs and the like are mentioned to the extent they fall within the scope of responsibilities of outdoor recreation planners. A decision was made early in the investigation to concentrate on recreation alone due to time constraints. Nevertheless, recommendations from this study may apply to other programs in the Division as well.

BLM MISSION/BUDGET SUPPORT AND AGENCY ADAPTATION:

Given its multiple use mandate, BLM's resource decisions are highly interrelated, frequently complex, and controversial. Protection and provision of recreation opportunities is only one of a diversity of important and often conflicting BLM responsibilities. Assessment of recreation supply and demand must be viewed within this larger context.

A Brief Historical Overview:

Various agencies in charge of the Public Lands over the decades, including the BLM until recently, had no mandate for active management of the diversity of resource values -- including recreation. Land survey and the disposal of public lands to private citizens dominated national policy from 1785 until the early 1900's.

The first signs of public interest and concern were roused by accounts of deterioration of public grazing lands. As a result, corrective management programs were authorized with passage of the 1934 Taylor Grazing Act. Unfortunately, this act delayed organized efforts at developing a multiple use framework such as that emerging on the National Forests. In part, this was because the Act had the effect of perpetuating "the assumption that the public lands eventually would be transferred to private ownership" (USDI 1984).

BLM was formed in 1946 through merger of the General Land Office and the Grazing Service. Its mandate was to serve as custodial manager. However, even in its earlier years, BLM operated under a scattering of authority which made BLM operations "complex, inefficient, and often times ad hoc." There was lack of clarity about BLM's mission which limited its ability to gain Congressional attention. (USDI 1984)

> Comined with the assumption that the land would eventually be disposed of, this confusion had the effect of limiting the extent to which Congress was willing to provide funding for investments that would improve the productivity of the public lands. (USDI 1984 p. 11)

The 1964 Classification and Multiple Use Act established a temporary process for reviewing public lands in Federal ownership to determine not only which should be classified for disposal, but also to identify those which contained values that would make them best suited for retention in Federal ownership. Among other actions, "It provided ways to designate and segregate lands primarily for recreational use" in the western States and Alaska (USDI 1980 p. 117).

The evolution of thinking about opportunities available on the Public Lands culminated in passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA, 1976) twelve years later. This was the first action that gave BLM authority to manage public land resources. FLPMA required the following:

A. Decisions on use of lands are to be based on inventories.

B. Affirmed the policy that public lands are to be retained in Federal ownership and managed for all Americans under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. Disposal must be justified as being in the public interest.

   Multiple use designation was significant. It meant that the public lands were to be managed ...so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; ... including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values ....." (USDA Forest Service 1983 p. 405).

C. Decisions are to be made with full participation of the public and a careful balancing of the interests of competing users.

The complexity of the current BLM operating situation is evident in the following statement which reflects the agency's: 1) awareness of the interrelationships among conflicting demands for services and products from the Public Lands; as well as, 2) limitations on resources provided to get the work accomplished.

> A key to understanding BLM's (current) operation is to realize that a decision made to delay or expedite one BLM program, one resource, or one element of BLM's management system necessarily

> affects and involves other BLM programs and resources as well. Under existing statutes and Executive Orders, for example, BLM cannot issue a coal lease, approve a transmission route, or construct a range improvement project before impact assessment work is completed. Similarly, BLM cannot designate a special environmental area or permit off-road vehicles to use a particular area without first considering how other resources in the area will be affected and what other uses might be made of the land. (From: U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Land Management. 1984. Managing the Nation's Public Lands: A Program Report Pursuant to Requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Washington, D.C. p. 13)

Barriers to the Implementation of New Program Direction: Growth Pains in Times of Fiscal Austerity

A number of factors make it difficult for any agency, especially large organizations, to incorporate new direction quickly and efficiently, regardless of the nature of the authorization or mandate.

Additional Responsibilities: While FLPMA gave BLM a broad resource management mandate, the Bureau was given other responsibilities as well. Moreover, deadlines were frequently imposed that complicated all phases of planning, management and implementation for all resource functions, including recreation. In particular, pressures intensified for coordinated effort among resource specialists throughout several levels of planning; this stretched limited fiscal and manpower resources even more thinly.

A. Legislative Mandates:

- Review land withdrawls made prior to 1976 -- by 1991
- Offer oil/gas leases in Alaska -- deadline not specified.
- Report on Grazing Fee Formula and Experimental Stewardship Programs -- by 1991
- Complete Wilderness Reviews -- by 1991

B. Judicial Mandates:

- Complete 144 EIS's for livestock grazing -- by 1991
- Complete forest management EIS's in Oregon, California, and Idaho by 1982 (extended to 1983)
- Designate lands for ORV use by 1987.

C. Executive Mandates:

- Complete special (and often unanticipated/unbudgeted) surveys and inventories for cultural, wildlife, wetlands, endangered species and other "non-traditional" resources before permits are issued for public land development.

Agency Tradition, Organizational Inertia and Budgets: Establishment and funding of priority programs is strongly influenced by the background of field personnel in line-management positions. Moreover, legislative mandates usually leave considerable latitude for individual interpretation by line managers. As a rule, few recreation personnel have moved into key decision-making roles, serving instead as advisors to individuals who, in varying degrees, have established strong working relationships with more commodity-oriented clientele traditionally tied to BLM programs. This historic reality is typical of most organizations, but serves as an imposing barrier to redirection of effort.

Changes in program emphasis to reflect other values is a difficult process that requires acquisition of new perspectives and attitudes as well as new knowledge, terminology (professional jargon) and skills. *Resistance to change, to the new and unknown is a natural human and organizational phenomenon. Research in a variety of applied areas such as agriculture and medicine has shown repeatedly over the past five decades that acceptance and adaptation take time, usually measured in years, sometimes decades.* Success requires competent performance, sensitivity to historical context, as well as persistence by individuals responsible for initiating new program directions.

Incorporating recreation-related values within a context of diverse and often conflicting values and historical precedents is further complicated by budget undertainties and constraints. For reasons mentioned previously, budget limitations within any organization fall differentially among programs depending on what the organizational decision-makers believe the output priorities are. Variation in effort expended is evident in both quantity and quality of management attention. In the recreation program this may show up in decisions to withhold (or conversely, to supplement) funding for specific recreation tasks -- visitor use measurement, resource inventory and assessment, field monitoring, public contact, construction, and the like.

One index of BLM priorities is provided by a content analysis of the FY1983 program summary. Data in Table 1 resulted from counting the number of substantive statements presented as organizational goals, resource needs, and issues. The data suggest that renewable resource programs, particularly outdoor recreation, are found at the low end of agency priorities.

Budgets in actual dollars for most renewable resource functions -- including forest management, range management, wildlife management and recreation have tended to decline since 1982. (Although the decline followed a period of increase from the late 1970's to 1982.)

Table 1

Content Analysis of Goals, Resource Needs, and Issues Listed in "Managing the Nation's Public Lands: FY 1983

Frequency of Items Listed by Category Headings

Resource Activity						
Energy/ Minerals	Lands	Timber	Range	Recreation	$ Returns to Fed/State/Local Governments	Total Other 1/
23	7	3	3	2	3	4

1/ Includes: Water, Wildlife, Natural Research Areas and Cultural

Insufficient resources to meet "needs" (however they are defined — by program specialists, agency administrators, or through land management planning) constitutes one of the most frequent concerns expressed by resource managers. This appears to be true regardless of renewable resource speciality (range, wildlife, recreation, cultural resources, etc.).

Lack of resources has led to many adaptations within the agency. They include: 1) redefining priorities; 2) personnel reductions; 3) limitations on travel for field work; 4)specialists working on projects outside their area of primary interest and expertise, and the like. This will become more apparent in the remaining portions of the report.

RECREATION PROGRAM PERSPECTIVES: THE BLM OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNER

As part of the study, a mail questionnaire was developed following a period of weeks of intensive interviewing with field personnel. Eighty five of 98 questionnaires mailed to District and Resource Area offices were returned with a response rate of 97% for District Outdoor Recreation Planners and 72% for Resource Area Outdoor Recreation Planners. (See Appendix I, p. 38 for details on returns by position and state.) Response rates appear to be conservative, however, and may tend to underestimate the proportion of outdoor recreation planners who provided input. Several wrote or telephoned to explain that they had completed a single questionnaire in collaboration with colleagues in order to stimulate ideas and to reduce duplication.

No effort has been made to follow-up on non-respondents. It is assumed that the responses reflect adequately a respresentative sampling of BLM recreation planning professionals.

Background of BLM Outdoor Recreation Planners

Education:

BLM outdoor recreation planners are younger than their counterparts in other Federal agencies (Downing, Burke, and Schreyer 1983), most graduating within the past 15 years. Although considerable educational variation exists within the group, a high proportion of recreation planners in the BLM as compared with other Federal and State agencies have earned recreation-related degrees (Appendix II p. 39). As a result, because of the youthfulness, educational background, and nature of work experience of this group, they are likely to identify strongly (if not idealistically) with recreation resources, values and users. Their level of frustration is likely to be high where funding resources and management support for recreation planning and management are perceived as inequitably distributed compared with other BLM programs. The challenge at this time is to build a program uniquely matched to BLM resources by tapping this youth and commitment in the planning staff.

Additional Training:

Most of the respondents (approximately 70 percent) had additional training or had attended conferences on recreation, Wilderness, Visual Resources and related areas since graduating from College.

Just over 50 percent had participated in the BLM Washington Office training sessions in Phoenix. Of these, about 20 percent said the training improved morale, helped with special applications such as ROS, VRM, and RAMP planning; and provided a first-time (and much-needed) overview of recreation operations throughout the Bureau of Land Management.

Conversely, several expressed frustration at being unable to find use for the concepts once back in the field and faced with the realities of day-to-day operational situations.

Several individuals reported training received while working with other organizations such as the Forest Service and National Park Service.

About 30 percent indicated that the extent of their training since college had been on-the-job; they had not had an opportunity to attend training sessions and conferences. Many individuals contacted directly in the field expressed a desire to meet with colleagues in the state or with adjoining states on a regular basis to learn about and discuss program problems and solutions. Opportunities for periodic working meetings have been quite limited in some states.

Previous Professional
Work Experience:

Approximate 3 out of 4 respondents had work experience at one or more locations in addition to their current station assignment. This experience was gained within the Bureau of Land Management or through employment with other Federal and State agencies.

Work-Time
Distribution:

Recreation planners participate in a variety of specialized resource tasks -- recreation, Wilderness, and cultural resources as well as other areas, particularly MFP/RMP planning, lands/realty, and minerals. In fact, only one out of every two respondents spends 50 percent or more of his/her time exclusively with recreation programs.

In many respects this enhances job interest for those who enjoy a diversity of activity. It also broadens knowledge and understanding of other resource management perspectives and practices -- valuable experience for those who aspire to line-management positions.

Conversely, concentrating efforts among several divergent task areas at the same time may limit effectiveness and efficiency of effort.

The Recreation Planning Context

This section describes the outdoor recreation planning situation from the perspective of the outdoor recreation planner. A wide range of topics will be examined, first by stating the questionnaire item, presenting the statistical findings, and finally giving an overview of respondents' comments. Respondents were asked to elaborate upon their answers and to provide specific examples to illustrate their perspectives.

Respondent numbers vary from question to question for two reasons. First, earlier versions of the questionnaire did not contain all questions listed on the final version (N=59 returned). Responses from all versions are reported when appropriate (N=81 returns). Second, some questions were left unanswered by some respondents.

Under-pinnings of Recreation Activity Planning: MFP/RMP Guidance and the Recreation Opportunity Sectrum

1. It has been observed the RMPs and MFPs often fail to provide directions specific enough to guide recreation management or objectives suitable for developing activity opportunities. What is your experience, and how does the recreation situation compare with other BLM program activities such as range, wildlife, and the like? (N=81)

MFP/RMP direction is adequate	32%
Direction is not specific	38%
No response:	30%

Direction for other resources is stronger:	31%
Recreation direction is about the same:	17%
No response:	52%

Opinions regarding specificity ranged:

FROM: Both RMPs and MFPs make land use allocations. RAMPs and project plans provide the specific guidance. There is no reason to change the system. The recreation system is analogous to other subactivities such as range and wildlife.

TO: Generally speaking there is little emphasis placed on recreation in RMPs and MFPs. The material is quite vague and couched in terms like: "if possible" or "look into possibilities." There are very few definites.

It is apparent from reviewing questionnaire comments that some resource programs receive more attention than others. This varies from one location to another (minerals in one State/District/Area; recreation in others, for example). Moreover, allocation of resources varies among recreation programs as well -- rivers vs. dispersed vs. developed sites, and the like. Several different categories of reasons were given:

A) Specificity in RMPs and MFPs varies with the nature of the planning issues in a particular planning area. Thus, it is very difficult to specify precisely the planning detail required to effectively and efficiently preserve, protect, and administer a program in one area compared with another.

B) Funding priorities may not match plan priorities.

C) Court decisions force attention to specific programs.

D) A particular manager may focus resources in areas of greater personal interest or avoid funding activities personally judged of little substantive importance.

E) "Reactive" management under crisis situations makes planning implementation difficult for all resource specialties -- this occurs frequently.

F) Management does not want to be too specific and limit future decision options.

Specific comments focused on recreation:

A) Where recreation fails to surface in the issue-driven RMP planning system, it is ignored altogether. Thus, if an issue is not raised by the public, the specialist may be unable to make headway if management staff are not similarly inclined.

B) Poor quality work by recreation planners has contributed to recreation's inability to get needed attention. There is much unrealistic, pie-in-the-sky planning for "needs" that cannot be documented. (Author note: Skills in this area vary among the outdoor recreation planners.)

C) Lack of good user data (supply/demand/use forecasts) limit program support. Survey data similar to that in minerals, range, and the like are needed for assessing needs, setting priorities, and developing planning recommendations.

2. Is there any perception that application of the ROS system may unduly constrain management decision-making or to allocate lands prematurely to recreation in ways that limit future consideration of resource uses? (N=81)

Perceived as constraining:	20%
Not perceived as constraining:	46%
No experience:	18%
No response:	16%

A number of respondents were unable to comment on the ROS questions; they lacked direct experience. For some, RMP planning has not been initiated, so ROS issues have not surfaced. Comments which follow were expressed by planners experienced with ROS applications.

A) Some believe that managers will not be constrained by recreation decisions, ROS or not. Similarly, many managers will want to maintain decision flexibility, and will be uncertain about use of any inventory/classification scheme which appears to limit managerial discretion.

B) Other respondents equated ROS with inventory/management guidance methodologies used by all resource specialists.

1) During planning, ROS inventories provide better perspectives on relationships among different resources and potential trade-offs. ROS data together with other resource information make it possible to anticipate problems -- perhaps to take advance actions which will minimize unnecessary conflict. Resource data, properly interpreted, serve to help the manager weigh consequences of different mixes of resource outputs.

2) Several individuals suggested that ROS is most appropriately applied in SRMAs where recreation values will clearly dominate integrated management decision-making.

3) Once land allocation decisions are made, then ROS categories serve to guide or constrain resource implementation programs, including recreation. Some respondents argued, however, that any management plan is subject to modification over time. This will require reassessment of resource values, including recreation and ROS. In this context, resource management does not flow directly and deterministically from any single resource inventory technique taken at a particular time. ROS methodology is appropriate to monitoring and adaptive stages in the work as well as during initial inventory.

3. Does ROS terminology appear to be an inhibitory or negative factor in influencing management and the public? (N=81)

Terminology interpreted negatively:	30%
Not interpreted negatively:	28%
Will be accepted with experience:	8%
No experience with ROS:	24%
No response:	10%

4. Have you had/do you expect resistance to the expression of recreation management prescriptions in ROS terms? (N=81)

Expect resistance to ROS prescriptions:	28%
No resistance expected:	32%
No experience with ROS:	20%
No response:	20%

As stated previously, many planners have had little direct experience with ROS applications and are not prepared to comment.

A critical aspect of this question relates to how well the ROS concepts and intent are presented. Some respondents have been very frustrated at public and managerial response. Others have had no difficulty and note that, "the terms are quite descriptive; where there is doubt they are simple to explain." Another respondent indicated that s/he just talks over the terminology in terms familiar to the relevant audiences.

In some areas of the West, the most critical ROS terms, Primitive and Semi-primitive, are equated with Wilderness. Where WSA activities have been controversial, ROS terms are likely to elicit conflict. In fact, ROS might be interpreted as a way to get "Wilderness" allocations outside the formal system.

One respondent mentioned that "roaded-natural" had confused the public as well, and semi-primitive-motorized seems for some to be a contradiction of terms.

A number of individuals stated that many outdoor recreation planners are seriously deficient in their understanding of ROS. Moreover, they emphasized that managers at all levels must understand the system as well. "We have done a perfectly lousy job of selling the system and now are paying the price for our poor sales plan!" Similar comments were mentioned repeatedly.

Placing ROS in a larger context, perhaps we need to recognize that professional jargon used by other resource specialists is frequently a source of confusion as well and may have encountered problems similar to ROS when first implemented. ROS/recreation terminologies need time for explanation, acceptance and understanding.

5. Is there merit and justification for applying the ROS inventory to the entire Resource Area? (N=81)

Apply to entire Resource Area:	37%
Do not apply to entire Area:	21%
Use only in special areas (SRMAs/ACECs):	24%
No response:	18%

Individuals expressed conflicting opinions. First, some believe that ROS should not be applied area-wide because:

A) Management will ignore it anyway.

B) It should be applied only to intensive recreation management areas and then only on a priority basis.

Several emphasized that ROS inventory can be applied at different levels of intensity and precision -- levels sufficient for varying degrees of management decision-making complexity. For extensive, low use, low controversy areas, office analysis of maps and aerial photographs may be more than adequate. For areas showing signs of changing demand, controversy, or suitability for SRMA designation and the like will require more time and money for in-depth office/field survey.

Others believe that ROS should be applied area-wide, including adjoining federal, state, and private lands as well. The value of the system, they argue, is that it provides a picture of recreation opportunities currently available, regardless of land tenure. ROS data are, in principle, neutral and in that sense similar to data derived from range surveys for livestock grazing and wildlife.

One individual suggested that as new activities become more popular in the future, other portions of the resource area may experience more visitation. Application of ROS inventory and thinking to the entire area will eliminate much of the "crisis" management response that now occurs.

Assessment of Plans and Planning

Planning Status:

1. Given the need for recreation activity planning as specified in RMPs or MFPs in the district/area, what percentage of planning has been completed and approved? (N=81)

Up to 25 % of needed plans completed:	18%
26-50% of needed plans completed:	31%
51-75% of needed plans completed:	8%
More than 75% of need plans completed:	4%
No response:	39%

If MFP/RMP guidance is accepted, then it is apparent that much additional planning effort remains to be done.

2. How many of your top-priority recreation management areas have current recreation activity plans? (N=79)

Overall, only 37 percent of the respondents indicated that their top-priority recreation management areas have current recreation activity management plans.

Resources in Support of
Recreation Planning:

1. Over the past few years has time for recreation planning been adequate or inadequate relative to: a) doing quality work on any plans in process; or b) the total number of plans needed in the District/Area? (N=81)

	Yes/Adequate	No/Inadequate	No Response
For Quality Planning	34%	57%	9%
For Number of Plans Needed	30%	59%	11%

Most responses to this question came from respondents who felt time had been inadequate for completing: a) quality plans; b) for the number of plans required; or c) both. There are several consistent themes in their comments.

A) Recreation planning (from the Area level to the State and Washington Offices) is not and has not been considered a priority activity. As a result, time and resources required to do quality planning has not been provided. Conversely, some planning has been accomplished at a cost to other programs because the need was immediate.

B) Deadlines (often shortened deadlines) coupled with complexity of the new RAMP planning process, together with day-to-day demands for compliance checking, RMP/MFP planning, Wilderness planning, issuance of permits, and the like significantly push planning to the background. Moreover, with changing instructions, the "learn-as-you-go" planning approach really eats into schedules.

C) Often, guidance from RMP/MFP planning is inadequate (for a variety of reasons) and as a result, more specific information must be gathered (often with the same staff people in other functional specialties) before a RAMP can be prepared. Thus, given the limited funds available for planning, estimates should be made early in the process about how much guidance and detail are needed for the planning period and whether it might be adequately addressed within the RMP/MFP alone.

2. Has quality been sacrificed to meet AWP commitments or have you delayed or postponed the completion of plans? (N=81)

Quality has been sacrificed:	15%
Plans have been delayed/postponed:	37%
Both have occured:	16%
Neither have occured:	21%
No response:	11%

This question elicited several strongly negative reactions. Individuals adamantly argued that under no circumstances was quality sacrificed. Planning would be delayed first.

One respondent offered the following and perhaps most insightful perspective.

> This is a difficult question to answer because the level of detail in a plan is certainly a subject of debate. Quality may have to be judged in terms of what is essential in order to effectively manage an areas' opportunities --- the detail required as well as the consequences of being incomplete in the process may vary from situation to situation.

Thus, professional judgement plays a role -- there is no single definition of what constitutes "quality" effort given the constraints of a real-life context and time limits. An example. One respondent admitted that at times quality had been sacrificed while at others, plans were delayed or abbreviated. An interim plan for one SRMA was prepared so as to provide management guidance, but much of the detail "required" by manual direction was left out. Was quality sacrificed or was this an example of professional judgement at work wherein a less-than-complete plan was produced in order to provide an immediate protective framework of interim guidance?

Other comments indicated concern for delay of plans and the resulting loss or deterioration of recreation resources and opportunities. Others suggested that on-the-ground needs have been sacrificed for planning.

To complicate matters further, management may place great emphasis on completion of AWP commitments at the expense of quality; a "hurry-up" plan may be produced as the result of a "knee-jerk" response to impending deadlines.

3. Do future trends in time available for recreation planning appear to be increasing or decreasing? (N=59)

Increasing:	12%
Decreasing:	70%
Little Change:	10%
No response:	8%

Few individuals explained their choice. For some districts, however, time available has remained relatively stable with no change anticipated for the future. In other areas respondents felt that time may eventually increase as Wilderness review nears completion.

While TIME may remain stable or increase, FUNDING for planning is viewed by many as the most critical issue because planning staff POSITIONS have been cut. Moreover, there are two other aspects to this as well.

First, regardless of whether time remains relatively stable, increases, or decreases, the COMPLEXITY of planning has increased, causing a new loss of available time. Second, one individual argued that time allocated to planning should, in fact, decrease. It makes no sense to continually plan if plans are not implemented.

4. Is the need for additional recreation planning important enough to allocate dollars in the future, given current recreation budget trends, or are you inclined to put greater emphasis on management operations or the implementation of approved plans? (N=81)

More emphasis on planning:	16%
More emphasis on management:	38%
Balanced emphasis on both:	32%
No response:	14%

While circumstances vary from one area to another, the following perspective given by one respondent may be most realistic:

> Its not a case of one or the other, rather a need for a balanced approach ---. Implementation without proper guidance (planning) can be harmful -- not helpful. Too much planning with no management/implementation funds and nothing gets done on the ground. Lack of balance leads to the following consequences: a) managers frustrated; 2) plans become outdated; 3) public credibility lost.

5. What have been the most important impacts in your area of stable maintenance budgets (4712) and no construction funding (2120)? (N=59)

Lower standards of maintenance:	44%
Deterioration of facilities:	34%
Unable to complete construction:	24%
Have closed sites:	14%
Unable to meet cooperative agreements:	2%
More visitor complaints:	3%

6. If more money could be allocated to recreation planning, how would you use it? (N=81)

Do more RMP/Activity Planning:	54%
Implement plans/field operations:	30%
Conduct resource inventories (ROS, etc.):	11%
Increase visitor services:	7%
Increase monitoring activities:	5%
Hire more personnel:	4%
Initiate more cooperative agency agreements:	2%
Initiate more cooperative mgt. agreements:	1%

7. Based on your past experience in the BLM, how have the contents of recreation activity plans changed over the past 5-10 years? (N=81)

Inadequate experience to judge:	35%
New guidance is more realistic:	18%
Plans are more specific:	20%
New data considerations (ROS, etc.):	17%
Format has changed:	17%

Recreation Planning Impementation

In the section which follows, respondents display evidence of creative effort directed at providing and protecting recreation experience opportunities with a variety of "strategies." Little else needs be said except to note that opportunities to use the different approaches are not equally cost-efficient or energy-efficient in all Districts and Areas. For example, volunteers near a large metropolitan center may be abundant; in more remote regions, few people may be interested in or willing to support recreation projects.

1. Are recreation activity plans being used in the management of resource areas and districts, or do most end up unused, collecting dust on shelves? (N=81)

Are being used in management decision-making:	60%
Documents ready when funds become available:	18%
Too soon to tell in this Area:	5%
Have no RAMPs in this Area/District:	10%

This question taps a significant aspect of the underlying purposes of planning and their relationship to management operations. Respondents' comments display great diversity in reporting how plans and planning might be applied Bureau-wide depending on the realities of local circumstances. The outdoor recreation planner must recognize the need maintain two practical perspectives: 1) to size up realistically the diverse ways in which "plans" (formally implemented or not) might serve the public, the resource and the agency; and 2) develop a long-term viewpoint about where the area or district might be (or choose to be) 5 to 10 years down the road. Both optimism and pessimism are apparent in respondents' comments.

A) Plans if properly prepared (and capable of being updated quickly as opportunities change) may indeed "sit on the shelves" for a time, but are available for rapid implementation when resources become available and if the planner is aware of such plans. One respondent indicated that completion of the questionnaire for this study required that he review a plan he had written several years earlier; he found useful ideas which he will incorporate into next year's AWP. He had forgotten his earlier efforts and the substance of his own thinking!

B) Plans may not immediately result in development or planned implementation. They may, on the other hand, serve as powerful frames of reference for evaluating effects of other proposed resource use activities. Without an approved plan, the planner has little to offer in the way of a solid rationale for suggesting changes in other resource proposals. From this point of view, plans act as tools to draw attention to and protect, when necessary, values identified earlier in the planning process.

C) One repondent said that no plans had been prepared yet, however, the knowledge that one will be done soon served to delay management's approval of resource activities potentially detrimental to recreation values.

D) Items A and B may backfire, however. If some level of funding implementation is not forthcoming eventually, managers and other specialists may question why plans incapable of generating financial support are used to constrain other management activities. Moreover, if plans are used only in a negative sense -- to veto other activities -- the process may become self-defeating. Again, given this perspective, it is obvious that professional judgement is required of the outdoor recreation planner.

In general, it appears that an image of plans "collecting dust on shelves" may be too simplistic. Plans not actively implemented can aid management decision-making -- they provide management with a broader awareness of resource values which may have future need and value. When resource trade-offs are at stake, decision-makers will need the rationale that can be provided by well-prepared plans, whether currently being "implemented" or not.

2. Have you put off tasks judged to be of greater or more immediate importance because you felt obligated to produce activity plans for your special or extensive RMA's? ((N=81)

Have put off important tasks to complete RAMPs:	20%
Have not delayed more important tasks:	70%
No response:	10%

3. Do you feel you are making progress in implementing approved plans? (N=81)

Am making progress in implementation:	62%
Making little or no progress:	16%
No response:	22%
Areas of progress:	
SRMAs	48%
ERMAs	4%
ORV areas	2%
Other	2%
How being accomplished:	
Piecemeal without RAMPs	19%
Volunteers	18%
YCC-type programs	2%
Convict crews	1%

4. Have you been able to get unfunded recreation work accomplished? (N=81)

Am getting unfunded recreation work accomplished:	74%
Accomplishing some, but very little:	7%
No unfunded work being accomplished:	7%
No response:	12%

Kinds of Accomplishments:	
Facility maintenance	43%
Development of facilities	28%
Public contact and information	15%
Collecting use data (including aerial surveillance)	12%
ORV Management	10%
Resource inventory	9%
Restoration of historic sites	2%

How being Accomplished:	
Volunteers	43%
Subsidized by other activities	32%
Cooperative management agreements	11%
Donations	6%
End of year funds	6%
State highway departments	5%
Military (manpower/equipment)	2%
Sacrifice other work	2%

5. What special, unique, or creative actions have been taken to keep recreation services flowing on this district or area? (Contracting for services through the private sector, CMA's and the like.) (N=81)

Use of volunteers	48%
Cooperative Management Agreements	35%
Memoranda of understanding with other public/quasi-public organizations.	22%
Contracting maintenance	15%
Student Conservation Assn.	12%
Link recreation work to other programs like ACECs.	4%
Initiate pack-in/pack/out programs	2%
Contracting interpretation	1%

6. Please rank order the relative ease of obtaining approval for the following activities in recreation plans. (1 = easiest).

	RANK									
	1st (%)	2nd (%)	3rd (%)	4th (%)	5th (%)	6th (%)	7th (%)	8th (%)	(RANK x %)	Overall Rank
Encouraging, formalizing and administering cooperative-type activities (CMA's, working with volunteers and user groups.)	18	16	8	23	13	6	9	4	322	1
Patrolling use areas on a regular/needed basis	22	16	19	12	10	9	4	4	323	2
Maintaining facilities to an acceptable standard.	22	12	10	10	11	18	13	0	370	3
Collecting recreation use data.	7	17	23	10	13	13	6	11	423	4
Constructing small-scale developments like ORV barriers, outhouses, signs & the like to protect resources or enhance recreation experiences.	15	12	12	12	8	20	7	17	468	5
Imposing closures or regulatory restrictions on level or type of recreation use.	9	9	6	8	15	9	20	23	530	6
Developing informational/interpretive brochures for public distribution.	4	9	8	10	15	18	24	15	557	7
Long-term monitoring for resource impacts.	3	9	14	15	15	7	17	26	567	8
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

7. Recognizing that dollars are allocated to cover personnel and priorities first, where does recreation end up: a) being subsidized or b) subsidizing other programs? (N=59)

Recreation is subsidized:	34%
Recreation subsidizes other programs:	25%
Some of both occurs:	7%
Neither occurs:	12%
No response:	22%

STATUS OF RAMP PLANNING

The questionnaire included the matrix form shown on the next page was to be completed with information about the status of existing Special and Extensive Recreation Management Areas. Responses are summarized in Appendix IV, p.44 for each state. The following table summarizes some of the key information.

OF the plans listed by respondents, about 1 in 4 has been completed and approved. At the same time, ROS has been used in just over 10 percent of the areas; activity and cost phasing as well as monitoring in nearly 20 percent. Much planning remains to be completed and many requirements to be implemented from the 8300 series planning manuals.

		Planning Stage Completed (# Areas)					Plan Content		
State	Total Number Areas Reported	1	2	3	4	5	ROS Used # Areas	Phased # Areas	Monitoring # Areas
AK	15	0	0	0	1	10	3	4	4
AZ	15	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
CA	62	5	0	0	1	17	5	14	13
CO	15	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
ID	36	1	2	3	1	8	8	7	4
MT	29	4	0	3	4	5	5	7	9
NV	21	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	1
NM	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OR	24	1	1	0	0	5	5	6	7
UT	18	1	0	0	4	5	0	2	1
WY	20	0	2	5	1	4	5	8	6
Totals:	263	13	5	12	12	63	33	51	47
% Total:	100	5%	2%	5%	5%	24%	12%	19%	18%

PLANNING STAGE CODES:
1) Pre-plan analysis through Issue Ident.
2) Collect/compile/analyze/synthesize data; generate alternatives
3) Write plan and EIS
4) Draft plan out for review
5) Approval

PLAN STATUS AND CONTENT

State: ________________
District: ____________________________
Resource Area: ____________________________________
Completed by: ____________________________________
Position Title: ___________________________________

(Please Make an Entry For Each Special and Extensive Recreation Management Area whether current, not current, or in the process of revision or planning development)

Name of Recreation Management Area	State Priority	Type of Rec. Management Area		Recreation Activity Management Plan Name	Plan 1/ Status	Year Plan		Planning 2/ Stage Completed	PLAN CONTENT (Check for each category in the plan)					
		SRMA	ERMA			Initiated	Approved		ROS Used? Y/N	Activity & Cost Phasing Specified? 3/ Y/N	Desired Managerial Setting Specified? Y/N	Desired Physical Setting Defined? Y/N	Use Types, Levels, Patterns, Specified? Y/N	Monitoring Plan and Decision Criteria Specified? Y/N
1.														
2.														
3.														
4.														
5.														
6.														
7.														

1/ Status Codes:

1 = Not Needed
2 = Needed
3 = New - in Process
4 = Old Plan - in Revision
5 = Old plan/approved but outdated
6 = Plan Approved and Current

2/ Stage Codes:

1 = Pre-plan Analysis through Issue Identification
2 = Collect/compile/analyze/systhesize data; generate alternatives
3 = Write Plan and EIS
4 = Draft Plan out for Review
5 = Approval

3/ See Owyhee RAMP action and cost matrix next page.

RELATIONSHIP OF BUDGETS TO PRIORITIES

If it is assumed that "recreation needs" for BLM opportunities are adequately represented by state priority lists for RAMP planning and development, to what extent do budget requests match the priority lists? Is the Bureau of Land Management concentrating its limited recreation resources on the areas it rates has having highest priority?

Some indication of the nature of this relationship is evident in the FY86 Program Package Requests submitted for recreation by each State Office. The graph on the next page clearly indicates that program requests for SRMAs are strongly related to state priority. More details (graphs, equations, statistical results) are given for individual states in Appendix V, p.54, but the statistical correlation is significant and very high for most states.

Relationship Between FY86 Budget Request
and State Program Priority

STATE	R-SQUARED (MEAS. OF ASSN.)
NEVADA	0.98
IDAHO	0.91
OREGON	0.84
WYOMING	0.76
NEW MEXICO	0.72
UTAH	0.60
ALASKA	0.46
COLORADO	0.29

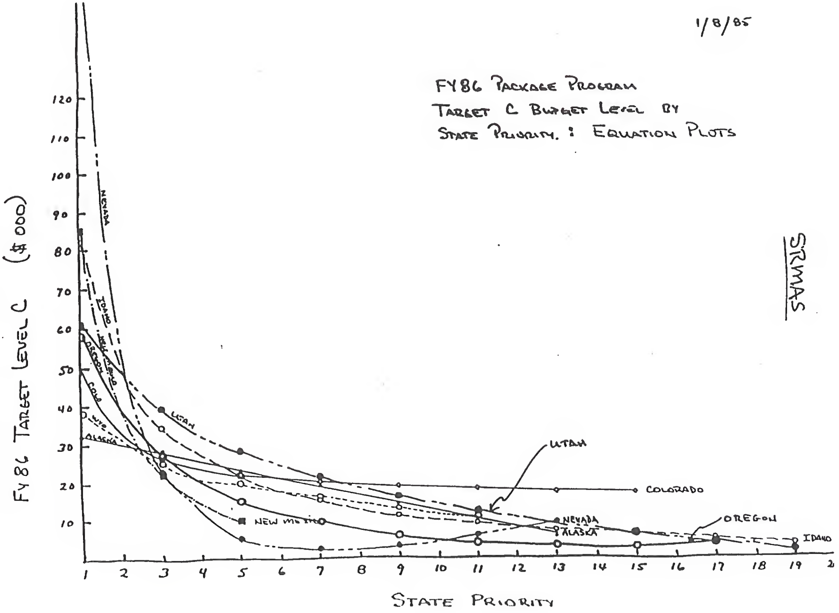
Budget data were not available for Montana.
There was no statistical significance for Arizona.
SRMA data were not significant for California, but when ERMAs were included with SRMAs, the relationship was significant with R-squared at 0.2.

Shapes of the curves are important. They indicate differences in the pattern or distribution of budget allocation intentions. Nevada, for example, concentrates its resources, dropping quickly from the first 3-5 priority sites. Idaho follows a similar pattern. Conversely, Colorado would distribute FY86 funds more equally over 15 areas.

Overall, budget requests match priorities and are one indication that the BLM is attempting to be responsive to constituent needs (assuming needs are adequately represented by the priority lists). Departures from this pattern may occur for a variety of reasons, and may or may not conflict with BLM policy. Conclusions about relationships between budget building in light of priorities might be monitored over a period of years to see if alternative explanations for discrepancies are warranted.

1/8/85

FY86 Package Program
Target C Budget Level by
State Priority : Equation Plots



SRMAS

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

Following is a brief summary of comments which relate to the tasks assigned for this project and discussed on page 1 of the report.

1. The quality of input to land management planning varies considerably and the skills of individuals involved needs attention. Input to the RMP/MFP process may be one of the most significant actions taken by an outdoor recreation planner because it establishes a framework from which many other kinds of resource decisions are made.

2. Much RAMP planning remains to be done. For high-priority areas nearly 4 of 10 areas have plans which are current and operational. For all recreation activity management areas combined, only about 1 in 4 has been completed.

3. It is difficult to assess the degree to which planning implementation is occuring. Many of the more astute planners are influencing resource decisions whether dollars are available to execute plans immediately or not.

   Recent plans are both task- and cost-phased according to Manual Direction, but many are already behind scheduled implementation at the end of the first year of operation. Phasing appears, however, to serve as a guide to the sequence of actions that should be taken as opportunities arise. Thus it is a useful part of the process.

   Many planners get bits and pieces of implementation accomplished through a variety of non-force-account methods. Some planners are more skilled than others, and we might assume that they would make good role models for those less skilled and experienced if work meetings within and among states could be arranged to deal with matters of plan implementation.

4. For the most part, States attempt to allocate scarce resources to programs on a priority basis. This suggests they are making efforts to be responsive to clientele groups, though this varies depending on how groups fare under the selection criteria.

5. Activity planning is essential. It establishes a legitimate framework for action within the Bureau. At the same time, activity planning efforts must be balanced with the demands of other tasks. There is a great deal of ambiguity involved here, and this is where professional judgement is tested to the maximum. Limited time and financial resources force difficult choices. Planners must be aware of this as a practical reality of their role.

   Where citizens have been involved in Activity Planning, they may be in the best position to help when time comes for implementation.

Conclusions

The intent of this project was to evaluate the usefulness and effectiveness of recreation activity planning in the Bureau of Land Management. This was accomplished through an analysis of BLM manual and policy statements, review of planning documents, as well as personal and questionnaire contacts with field personnel.

Much of the information presented in previous sections will be interpreted differently by various reviewers. Much information and additional understanding remains to be drawn from the recorded interviews and open-ended questionnaire materials on file. This will constitute the substance of additional study by the author over the next few years after returning to academia. Additional findings will be made available to Bureau personnel as they emerge.

It is perhaps worth noting here, that much of the information contained in this section and in the executive summary will be sent to each person who participated in the study. It is partial payment for the time they so willingly gave to this effort.

The conclusions represent the author's interpretation of the findings. An attempt is made to create an integrated view out of the diverse bits of information assembled over the six-month period from July 1 through December 31, 1984.

DEMAND FOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES ON THE PUBLIC LANDS: THE NEED FOR DATA TO GUIDE DECISION-MAKING

Concrete measures of need or demand for the kinds of opportunities the Bureau can offer is difficult to pin down. Decision-data are lacking. In part this is a problem within the recreation field itself. Our methodologies for assessing recreation demand are imprecise, in large part because the phenomenon in question is dynamic and subject to unexpected change. At the same time we do make concerted efforts at forecasting needs and trends. For the BLM, the problem is compounded by the lack of resources allocated to monitoring use patterns from year to year as aids in estimating meaningful trends -- trends in dispersed use as well as use of developed settings.

Land management planning provides useful (if not at times puzzling) information about recreation values in the planning area. Being issue-oriented, LMP (RMP/MFP) may fail to surface recreation concerns at public hearings. To the extent this occurs, it becomes a matter of deciding if need really exists for BLM recreation management in the planning area. While little or no use may be occuring in some areas, we have also observed large numbers of recreationists operating successfully on their own through pursuit of dispersed forms of activity, whether BLM presence is evident or not. These people may feel little need to participate in public hearings (if they are aware of them at all).

When confronted with this line of thinking, however, BLM planners have frequently responded that one justfication for recreation management and planning is to protect resources from deterioration -- abuse that may go unnoticed by users. Thus, important resource problems may develop; management may become aware of them, and initiate corrective action without knowledge of user publics. This is a valid argument. But, unfortunately it is one that can be taken to extremes if costly efforts are initiated to protect recreational resources of little or no significance. We have at this time no way of knowing how much work being done in the name of resource protection that really unnecessary. Careful and thoughtful planning should minimize this tendency, but based on comments from the field, the author concludes that over-reaction to resource changes from recreation use may be a problem which requires further analysis.

In any case, it is essential that issue-driven planning provide opportunities for users to express their needs; it is also necessary that the recreation planning staff be able to speak for long-term resource concerns and demand futures. In both cases, data are required -- data about people and resources which, unfortunately, are being systematically collected in only a few areas now.

The dilemma which this poses is that in the absence of such information -- even rough estimates using accepted practices -- it is difficult to attempt "rational decision-making"; to systematically assess whether recreation funds should be spent and how. It is all the more critical when there are few dollars chasing many projects.

BLM: A GOOD NEIGHBOR VS. SUPPLIER OF RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The criterion driving recreation funding allocation -- existence of an approved RAMP -- has caught the attention of the outdoor recreation planners. Selection of areas for RAMP planning is weighted heavily toward Special as opposed to Extensive Recreation Management Areas identified in land management plans (RMPs/MFPs). Moreover, SRMAs singled out for attention are selected by an additional set of criteria. The highest is reserved for formally dedicated areas by Congress, the President, Secretary or Bureau; second, for locations where there is considerable public interest or controversy; third, for locations with significant problems; fourth where unique or outstanding values are being threatened; and fifth for other special recreation management areas.

This process focuses attention on opportunities of national significance which may be unavailable through other federal agencies or state and local governments. It also seeks to deal with operating programs under severe funding limitations. As some of the field respondents noted, this approach is bringing an order and rationale to a system which has in the past been most reponsive to whoever happened to be in a particular position in a particular BLM unit at a particular time.

Viewed from another perspective, however, much BLM recreation use is "local" in nature. An organization with a national mandate is very likely managing for clientele largely of local orgin. For example, it is estimated that the majority of use of the Rogue River wild section in Oregon is of local or at best regional origin.

> A majority of private campground users and trail hikers are Oregon residents primarily from the local area. Figures on private use from 1982 indicate that most floaters are from Oregon (approximately 80%), California (approximately 13%), Washington (approximately 4%), and other locations. Information regarding commercial passengers is not available. (Recreation Area Management Plan for the Rogue River Wild Section. BLM. USDI. 1983. p. 4)

Many recreation planners thus find that they must spend time dealing with "local opportunities" and "local problems" -- problems that cause good-neighbor concerns for adjacent landowners and area residents. Even in matters having to do with commodity production -- range improvements or mineral developments, for example -- good-neighbor concerns may predominate BLM efforts. In varying degrees this is also true for the Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, and some units of the National Park Service, as well.

Couple this with the ambiguity of the project selection criteria and it becomes difficult to draw the line between what the Bureau at the District or Resource Area level should and should not be legitimately concerned with. Project selection criterion number two (BLM Manual 8322 p. 8322.14) provides a good example: "Second priority is assigned to areas where there is considerable public interest and controversy caused by recreation related factors." What is "considerable?" Is it intended to apply to situations that have potential national or statewide significance, or could a project be placed high up on the list for attention because of difficulties BLM is causing people in the vicinity of a small rural town by failing to take corrective action to control problem use patterns?

Given the latitude for individual interpretation, it is likely that many recreation activity management areas (up to 55 in Idaho) will be singled out for attention, even though only a few will actually be acted upon seriously. Simply tracking these projects and reporting them takes staff time. How should the line be drawn?

Some planners gave examples of how they attempt to circumvent the system to obtain funds for projects that fail to fit the criteria. One described his efforts as "maintaining developed sites into existence." It begins by making small improvements at dispersed sites observed to be popular with visitors. They interpret a changing field situation as requiring management attention -- something must be done either to protect the resource, meet the needs of visitors, or both.

The author concludes that while there is need to implement policy which reflects national perspective, the realities are that much of the real-life, day-to-day use and problems occuring on the Public Lands are local in nature. To operate as a good neighbor, localized agency activities will require attention (and funding support) that is difficult to reconcile easily with the 8300 series manual guidance.

PLANNING ADEQUACY AND PLANNING VS. IMPLEMENTATION

Much RAMP planning remains to be done, even for the top-priority areas. However, given current and future budget constraints, planners and line managers need to work together to determine the "best" mix of each kind of activity -- more planning, more implementation, some of both.

RAMP guidance is excellent, and where the nature of the resource and use situation demands, it provides an excellent framework for planning. In all likelihood, if followed carefully and thoughtfully, better plans will emerge which, in turn, will have greater influence on other resource management practices.

Many respondents requested that final Manual Guidance for RMP/MFP input be completed and sent to the field. The guidance is needed, and in the author's view, carefully developed input at the LMP stage may be one of the most productive activities for most if not all recreation planners, especially those whose resource opportunities are of a more dispersed and less unique character.

TRAINING: ARE THERE ALTERNATIVES?

To the extent that field training opportunities are limited due to travel budgets, it is time to recognize that much learning can be accomplished through the use of self-guided training materials, telecommunications, and other techniques associated with home-study types of courses offered through Junior Colleges, Colleges, and Universities.

One of the weaknesses in many if not most of the planning input to land management planning and RAMPs is the inability of many planners to visualize and articulate goals and objectives that are realistic, potentially measurable, and of use in management decision-making. Self-study materials can be designed and systems of feedback developed to stimulate learning through critique and revision.

Many of the field people are isolated and have little opportunity to do anything other than take manual guidance, make a stab at producing plans, and hope that their efforts will be productive. Educational experience again and again suggests that learning advances very slowly in the absence of feedback from people who are more advanced in the process.

CONTACTS AMONG BLM RECREATION PRACTITIONERS: WITHIN AND BETWEEN STATES

It is evident from reviewing written and taped interview comments that valuable planning and management perspectives are to be found within the ranks of the BLM recreation planners and managers. Unfortunately, opportunities to meet face-to-face are limited in many states. This contributes to isolation from the main body of thought that is evolving in the recreation field. In many instances, learning stops about anything that is not discussed at the office or contained in manual directives.

TIME FOR ACCEPTANCE:

Recreation specialists often fail to recognize the historical and cultural realities of the organization in which they work. Recreation is a relative new-comer on the scene. Moreover, guidance from recreation researchers is a bit thin at times, and budgets are small. Put this together with the attitudes and orientations of line managers who operate under a variety of constraints and priorities, and the stage is set for anger, frustration and disapointment for the outdoor recreation planner.

The Forest Service, National Park Service and many state parks and recreation organizations have been evolving their philosophies about recreation values and use for five decades and more. The BLM has a long way to go in defining its role to the satisfaction of its own people. Gains will be small in some states, districts and areas, and the author suspects that BLM planners will have to be contented with the little victories.

At the same time, this is a time when long-term perspectives can be formed, experimental efforts (such as managing long-term visitor management areas in Arizona and California) can be attempted, and constituency building begun. The recreation program will rise or fall depending on the extent to which recreation users recognize that they have a stake in how the Public Lands are managed. If, in some areas, there are no recreation constituents watching the course of BLM management, recreation users may lose options. The recreation planner can work with interest groups in developing and expanding opportunities on public lands and at the same time be building educated constituencies.

Recommendations

Most of the recommendations of this study have been triggered directly by comments of BLM personnel. As a result, for many readers, what follows will sound all too familiar. Recommendations tend to fall into one of three categories: 1) Support; 2) Training; and 3) Consensus on Future Direction.

Support:

Three kinds of support are needed.

First, manual guidance which will enable planners to be more effective in providing input to the RMP/MFP land management planning process. Manual guidance is overdue and it appears that for many planners, their chance to provide for the protection of recreation options will occur at the broader planning level. They need written guidance together with examples of quality input and, for purposes of comparison, examples of input that is lacking in substantive ways.

Support of this nature can come from various sources -- from the Washington Office through release of final manual direction; from the State Office through one and two-day working sessions going over real cases, completed or pending. Networks of communication among Districts as well as Resource Areas can promote support as well.

Second, managers must be brought into the process! They need to learn what they should expect their planners to supply them by way of data and interpretations at all levels of planning. They need to be able to recognize weak goal and objective statements from their recreation planners. Knowledge of this kind will not be transmitted in one-way lecture/information dispensing types of meetings. It will require sitting down side by side and working through several case examples. It is under such circumstances that concepts such as the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum can be tackled quite productively.

Third, a different kind of support is needed, and I suspect that leadership must begin at the State Office Level from State Recreation Program Leaders. Field planners must be given an opportunity to talk to others about what realistic expectations for BLM recreation programs in their area might look like. They need help in adapting the manual guidance to fit the realities of their local situations. Some regard the 8300 series as designed for the Southern California Desert and as having little to do with their situation. If the entire system is to produce to its maximum, each planner must understand the uniqueness of his/her place, must work within it, and not be alarmed at trying to match larger or substantively different programs.

Moreover, given the constraints on budgets and time, it is essential that unproductive effort be eliminated. As Peter Drucker has noted in his 1966 book, The Effective Executive, it is just as important to define what will not be done as well as setting priorities for those activities that hopefully will be accomplished. Furthermore, routine tasks need to be routinized so as to save time for the creative efforts which hopefully will lead in new, unknown and productive directions. Risk and chance taking, if not encouraged by line managers, can at least be encouraged by State Program Leaders when resource and program options appear to be severely constrained.

Drucker makes another point as well. He suggests that the subordinate will get more done and be given more opportunity if he is able to help his supervisor succeed -- that is to accomplish new, unexpected, visible, and productive tasks that might not otherwise be done. From this perspective, responsibility for support flows in both directions to the benefit of both parties.

Finally, BLM planners must accept the successes they do achieve. So often, we see what remains to be accomplished and forget that headway has been made in small, but important aspects of our work. In Search of Excellence is an excellent reference for pointing out the need for creating a feeling of accomplishment in our work. We need to feel good about what we do. Leadership probably must be fostered by a team of people from the State and District levels.

Training:

Most recreation management planners need experience in two areas:

1. Preparing workable goal statements and project objectives as well as the rationale which justifies the recommendations. The BLM should work with universities to develop a pilot telecommunication, computer-based, self-guided training program which can reach into remote areas of the West. The resources are available, and a small pilot effort can be designed and tested for four-six man months effort plus materials. Course content can focus on the weakest links in the planning process.

2. Adapting general planning guidance to the local situation. Considerable headway can be made here as well through several pilot efforts. The effect of such a project would be to get people from all levels within the BLM together with outsiders (Academics?) in a room to hammer out what acceptable adaptation looks like given the realities of localized situations.

For both projects, there is a great wealth of expertise in several departments at USU to draw upon. The process would generally involve initiating a needs assessment whereby discrepancies between actual and desired performance would be specified. Based on the findings, then programmed learning materials can be created and tested in the pilot effort.

Concensus on Future Direction:

This is a difficult area of consideration. Even though the manual guidance specifies procedures and priorities, I am not certain yet that the topic is or ought to be closed. I am not at all convinced that the Bureau of Land Management is building on the strengths of its resource base. At times it seems to be operating in the National Park Service mode whereby "gems" of natural features are to receive extra attention. I am doubtful of the wisdom of this direction.

My recommendation is that this be addressed further given that fiscal resources are short and that there is evidence for the assumption that the BLM audience is more localized than that of the Park Service.

This is a time to think about the future, and to take reasoned steps forward to try programs that will distinguish BLM programs from those of other agencies.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
Questionnaire Response Rate

RESPONSES BY PLANNER CATEGORY 1/

	Questionnaires		
Respondent Category	Mailed	Returned	Percent
District Outdoor Rec. Planner	37	36	97%
Resource Area ORP	61	44	72%
Other (Chief of Resources, etc.)	0	5	
TOTAL	98	85	87%

QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS BY STATE

State	Number	Percent Total
Alaska	4	4.7
Arizona	5	5.9
California	13	15.3
Colorado	7	8.2
Idaho	10	11.8
Montana	6	7.1
Nevada	9	10.6
New Mexico	3	3.5
Oregon	8	9.4
Utah	11	12.9
Wyoming	9	10.6
Total	85	100.0

1/ As several questionnaires arrived after statistical analysis had been completed, the number of respondents used in computer runs was (in most instances) 81. Responses from late arrivals have been included in the comments pertaining to specific statistical tables.

APPENDIX II

Educational Information:
Outdoor Recreation Planners

YEAR DEGREE CONFIRMED
(Respondents N = 59)1/

YEAR	BS/BA	PERCENT	MS	PERCENT
No Response	7	12	46	78
1957-1960	2	3	0	0
1961-1965	4	7	0	0
1966-1970	8	13	1	2
1971-1975	20	34	3	5
1976-1980	18	31	6	10
1981-1982	0	0	3	5
Total	59	100%	59	100%

BS/BA/MS AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

SPECIALITY AREA	BS PERCENT	MS PERCENT
No Response	5	76
Outdoor Recreation	32	10
Forestry/Outdoor Recreation	7	3
Forestry	12	0
Landscape Architecture	3	0
Natural Resources	8	2
Environmental Planning	2	2
Range Management	3	0
Wildlife Management	5	0
Law Enforcement	2	0
History/Geography	7	3
Other	14	4
TOTAL	100%	100%

1/ Several versions of the questionnaire were developed during the early portion of the investigation. Fifty-nine individuals completed the final version which included requests for information about educational background.

APPENDIX III

MAILMERGE LISTS

District and Resource Area
Outdoor Recreation Planners
Surveyed

MAILMERGE FILE: DISTRICT ORP's JAN 1985

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Bill Booker,Arizona Strip Dist. Off.,196 E. Tabernacle,,,St. George,UT,84770,Bill
Rich Hanson,Phoenix Dist. Dff.,2D15 W. Deer Valley Rd.,,,Phoenix, AZ,85027,Rich
Steve Knox,Safford Dist. Off.,425 E. 4th Street,,,Safford,AZ,85546,Steve
Hal Hailett,Yuma Dist. Dff.,2450 Fourth Ave.,P.D. Box 5680,,Yuma,AZ,85364,Hai
Jim Jennings,Bskersfield Dist. Dff.,8DD Truxtun Avenue,Rm. 302,,Bakersfield,CA,93301,Jim
Larry Teeter,Susanvilie District Dffice,7D5 Hall Street,P.D. Box 109D,,Susanvilie,CA,96130,Larry
Earl Curran,Ukiah District Dffice,555 Leslie Street,,,Ukiah,CA,95482,Earl
John Foater,Ukiah District Dffice,555 Leslie Street,,,Ukiah,CA,95482,John
Dave Mensing,California Desert District,1695 Spruce Street,,,Riverside,CA,925D7,Dave
Bill Schneider,Canon City Dist. Dff.,308D East Main Street,,,Canon City,CD,81212,Bill
Dave Cooper,Craig District Dffice,P.D. Box 248,455 Emerson Street,,Craig,CD,81626,Dave
Wade Johnson,Grand Junction Dist. Dff.,764 Horizon Drive,,,Grand Junction,CD,81501,Wade
Chip Marlow,Montrose Dist. Dff.,2465 S. Townsend,,,Montrose,CD,81402,Chip
Wally Meyer,Boiae Diat. Dff.,3948 Development Avenue,,,Boise,ID,83705,Wally
Bill Boggs,Burley Dist. Dff.,Route 3,Box 1,,Burley,ID,83318,Bill
Terry Kincaid,Coeur d'Alene Dist. Dff.,1808 N. Third Street,,,Coeur d'Alene,ID,83814,Terry
John Butz,Idaho Falls Dist. Dff.,940 Lincoln Road,,,Idaho Falls,ID,834D1,John
Rob Heilie,Shoshone Dist. Dff.,400 West F Street,P.D. Box 2B,,Shoshone,ID,83352,Rob
Darrell McDaniel,Butte Dist. Dff.,106 N. Parkmont,P.D. Box 3388,,Butte,MT,59702,Darrell
Bruce Whitmarsh,Miles City Dist. Dff.,West of Miles City,P.D. Box 940,,Miles City,MT,59301,Bruce
Clark Whitehead,Lewistown Dist. Dff.,Airport Road,,,Lewistown,MT,59457,Clark
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Shasron Netherton,Ely Dist. Dff.,Star Route 5,8ox 1,,Ely,NV,89301,Shaaron
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APPENDIX IV

PLAN STATUS

1. Data Form
2. Data Tables

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
AK		IDITAROD TRAIL		IDITAROD TRAIL	11		0	0	0						
AK		UNALAKLEET WSR	S		10		0	0	0						
AK	FAIRBANKS	WHITE MTS	S	WHITE MT RES MGT PLN	08	5	81	84	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AK	FAIRBANKS	BIRCH CREEK WSR	S		06	5	81	84	0	Y	N	N	N	N	N
AK	FAIRBANKS	UTILITY CORRIDOR MFP	E	UTILITY CORRIDOR MFP		5	0	79	0	N		N	N	N	
AK	FAIRBANKS	BEAVER CREEK WSR	S	BEAVER CREEK WSR	05		0	0	0						
AK	FAIRBANKS	FORTY MILE WSR	S	FORTY MILE WSR	04	5	80	84	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
AK	FAIRBANKS	FORT EGBERT HISTORIC	S	FORT EGBERT CRMP	01	5	76	78	0	N	Y	N	N	N	N
AK	FAIRBANKS	STEESE NAT CONS AREA	S	STEESE LAND USE PLAN	09	5	80	85	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AK	FAIRBANKS	SQUIRREL WLD RVR SDY	S	SQUIRREL WLD RVR SDY	13		0	0	0						
AK	FAIRBANKS	DALTON HWY	E	DALTON HWY RAMP		5	80	81	50000	N	N	N	N	N	N
AK	ANCHORAGE	GULKANA R	S	GULKANA R MGMT PLAN	03	5	81	83	0	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AK	ANCHORAGE	DELTA WSR	S	DELTA RIVER MGT PLAN	02	5	81	83	0	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AK	ANCHORAGE	TANGLE LAKES	S	ORV PLAN FOR TANGLE	07	5	78	80	0	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AK	ANCHORAGE	DENALI HIGHWAY	S	DENALI HWY INTERP PL	12	4	76	77	0	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
AZ		PARIA CANYON	S		01		0	0	18000						
AZ				EHRENBRG-CIBOLA RAMP			0	0	10000						
AZ				PARKER STRIP RAMP			0	0	50000						
AZ				LAGUNA-MARTINEZ RAMP			0	0	25000						
AZ				BURRO CREEK OVERLOOK			0	0	4000						
AZ	PHOENIX						0	0	0						
AZ	SAFFORD	ARAVAIPA CANYON	S	ARAVAIPA MGMT PLAN	02	1	79	79	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
AZ	SAFFORD	SAN SIMON	E				0	0	0						
AZ	SAFFORD	GILA	E				0	0	0						
AZ	YUMA	CO R HAVASU PORTION	S	PARKER STRIP RAMP		5	0	80	0	N	N	N	N	Y	N
AZ	YUMA	CO R YUMA PORTION	S	LAG MAR EHR CIB		5	0	80	0	N	N	N	N	Y	N
AZ	YUMA	SCORE PARKER 400	S				0	0	0						
AZ	YUMA	LA POSA	S				0	0	0						
AZ	YUMA	HAVASU EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0						
AZ	YUMA	YUMA EXTENSIVE	S				0	0	0						

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
CA		MONO BASIN	S		01		0	0	0						
CA		CDA. WHITE WATER	S		03		0	0	0						
CA		MON.CDN. REC. RIVERS	S		17		0	0	0						
CA				IRON MOUNTAIN			0	0	12000						
CA				SODA SPRINGS PLAN			0	0	30000						
CA				CALICO PLAN			0	0	20000						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	EASTERN SIERRA CAMPS	S	EAST SIERRA CAMP RMP	11	5	82	82	0	N	Y			Y	Y
CA	BAKERSFIELD	AL HILLS REC LANDS	S		12		0	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	BODIE BOWL	S		14		0	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	CALIENTE EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	PACIFIC CREST TRAIL	S	PACIFIC CREST TRAIL	02	5	83	84	22000	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CA	BAKERSFIELD	KERN RIVER KEYSVILLE	S		05		0	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	N FORK KAWEAH RIVER	S		09		0	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	CHIMNEY PEAK	S		15		0	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	CLEAR CREEK	S	ORV DESIG SUPP PLAN	04	5	81	82	100000	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CA	BAKERSFIELD	PANOCHE HILLS	S	P H MANAGEMENT PLAN	07	5	81	81	27000	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
CA	BAKERSFIELD	SQUAW LEAP	S	S L HABITAT MGT PLAN	13	5	71	71	1000	N	N	N	N	Y	N
CA	BAKERSFIELD	COALINGA MINERAL SPR	S	CMS A TRAIL SYSTEM	12	5	79	79	6000	N	N	N	N	N	N
CA	BAKERSFIELD	HOLLISTER	E			5	0	0	0	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
CA	BAKERSFIELD	WHITE ASTON	E				0	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	SOUTH YUBA	S		06		84	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	RED HILLS	E		08		84	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	N.F. AMERICAN RIVER	S		10		0	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	MEXCAL	E				0	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	COSUMNES	E				0	0	0						
CA	BAKERSFIELD	MOKELUMNE	E				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	STODDARD JOHNSON	S				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	EL MIRAGE	S			1	0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	DAMONT AMARGOSA	S			1	84	83	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	AFTON RAZOR SODA	S			1	85	84	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	CALICO RAINBOW	S				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	BIGHORNS REC LANDS	S				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	CALICO EARLY MAN SIT	S	CAL EAR MAN SIT MGT		5	85	84	0	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	BARSTOW WAY STATION	S				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	BARSTOW RA EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	RIDGECREST EXTENSIVE	E	PANAMINT DUNES		5	83	84	0	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	JAWBONE BUTTERBREDT	S				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	SPANGLER RED MTN	S				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	ELPASO MTNS	S				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	SALINE EUREKA	S				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	RAND MTN OTNA	S	RAND MOUNTAIN		5	82	83	0	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	INDIO EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	EAST MOJAVE SCENIC	S			1	85	0	0						
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	MCCAIN VALLEY	S	MCCAIN VALLEY RAMP		5	77	78	8000						

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	JACUMBA	S	JACUMBA RAMP		5	79	00	0	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	YUHA DESERT	S	YUHA DESERT MGT PLAN		4	84	0	10000	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	IMPERIAL SAND DUNES	S	IMP DUNES MGMT PLAN		5	70	0	0	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CA	CALIFORNIA DESERT	LONG TERM VISITOR AR	S	LTVA MGMT PLAN		5	84	84	5000	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CA	SUSANVILLE	BIZZ JOHNSON TRAIL	S	SUSANVILLE WESTWOOD	18	5	81	83	15000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CA	SUSANVILLE	EAGLE LAKE BASIN	S		19		0	0	0						
CA	SUSANVILLE	HIGH ROCK CANYON	S		20		0	0	0						
CA	SUSANVILLE	EAGLE LAKE	E				0	0	0						
CA	SUSANVILLE	ATTURAS	E				0	0	0						
CA	SUSANVILLE	SURPRISE	E				0	0	0						
CA	UKIAH	KING RANGE	S	KING RANGE	21	5	84	84	4000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CA	UKIAH	TRINITY RIVER	S	TRINITY RIVER RMP	22	5	82	83	11000	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CA	UKIAH	COW MOUNTAIN	S		24	1	0	0	0	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CA	UKIAH	SAMOA	S		26		0	0	0	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CA	UKIAH	SACRAMENTO RIVER	S		23		0	0	0	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CA	UKIAH	LITTLE DARBY	S		27		0	0	0	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CA	UKIAH	KNOXVILLE	S		25		85	0	0	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
CA	UKIAH	EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
CO		COCHETOPA	S		09		0	0	0						
CO		POWERHORN	S		11		0	0	0						
CO		RUBY CANYON	S		06		0	0	0						
CO		GUNNISON GORGE	S				0	0	0						
CO		AMERICAN FLATS	S		04		0	0	0						
CO		GRAND VALLEY	S		05		0	0	0						
CO		DOLORES RIVER	S		08		0	0	0						
CO		PICEANCE BASIN	S		11		0	0	0						
CO		COLO SPRINGS NORTH	S		13		0	0	0						
CO		PHANTOM CANYON	S		15		0	0	0						
CO	CANON CITY	ARKANSAS RIVER	S	RAMP ARKANSAS RIVER	02	5	82	82	16200	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CO	CRAIG	UPPER COLORADO RIVER	S	UPPER COLO RIVER RMP	01	5	80	82	0	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
CO	CRAIG	NORTH SAND HILLS	S	NORTH SAND HILLS RMP	14		0	0	0						
CO	GRAND JUNCTION	THOMPSON CREEK	S		12		0	0	0						
CO	GRAND JUNCTION	GLENWOOD SPR EXTENS	E				0	0	0						

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
ID	BOISE	OREGON NAT HIS TRAIL	S	OREGON TRAIL	09		84	0	0	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ID	BOISE	BRUNEAU JARBIDGE R	S	BRUNEAU RIVER	02		80	0	0	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ID	BOISE	SNAKE R BIRDS OF PRE	S	SNAKE R BIRDS OF PRE	06	4	84	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ID	BOISE	OWYHEE RIVER	S	OWYHEE RIVER	07	5	82	83	18000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ID	BOISE	BOISE FRONT	S		10		0	0	0						
ID	BOISE	SILVER CITY	S	SILVER CITY	15	5	77	83	12000	Y		Y	Y	N	N
ID	BOISE	HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS	S		21		0	0	0						
ID	BOISE						0	0	0						
ID	COEUR D'ALENE	LOWER SALMON RIVER	S		01	5	82	83	12000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ID	COEUR D'ALENE	CLEARWATER RIVER	S		19	5	83	84	2200	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
ID	COEUR D'ALENE	LOWER SALMON REC	S		20		0	0	0						
ID	COEUR D'ALENE	EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0						
ID	IDAHO FALLS	S FK SNAKE RIVER	S	S FK SNAKE RIVER	04	2	84	86	0						
ID	IDAHO FALLS	POCATELLO	E	POCATELLO	14	5	83	83	0						
ID	IDAHO FALLS	BLACKFOOT RIV/RESERV	S		16		0	0	0						
ID	IDAHO FALLS	ST ANTHONY SAND DUNE	S	ST ANTHONY SAND DUNE	22		0	0	0						
ID	IDAHO FALLS	BIG SOUTHERN BUTTE					86	86	0						
ID	SALMON	SALMON RIVER	S	SALMON RIVER		1	84	0	0	Y					
ID	SALMON	CONTINENTAL DIVIDE	S	CONTINENTAL DIVIDE	17		0	0	15000	Y					
ID	SALMON	LEWIS CLARK TRAIL	S	LEWIS CLARK TRAIL	23		0	0	0	Y					
ID	SALMON	SALMON RIVER	S	SALMON RIVER	05	2	81	85	0						
ID	SALMON	MACKAY RESERVOIR	S	MACKAY RESERVOIR		3	82	84	4000						
ID	SHOSHONE	SNAKE RIVER RIM	S	SNAKE RIVER RIM	13	5	83	83	0	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ID	SHOSHONE	T-MAZE CAVE SYSTEM	S		29		0	0	0						
ID	SHOSHONE	THORNE CREEK RESERVO	S		35		0	0	0						
ID	SHOSHONE	MORMON RESERVOIR			45		0	0	0						
ID	SHOSHONE	GOODING CITY OF ROCK	S		49		0	0	0						
ID	SHOSHONE	CLOVER CR/PIONEER R/	S		53		0	0	0						
ID	SHOSHONE	BENNETT HILLS EXTENS	E				0	0	0						
ID	SHOSHONE	MAGIC RESERVOIR	S	MAGIC RESERVOIR RAMP	03	5	83	84	10000	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ID	SHOSHONE	NORTH KETCHUM	S	NORTH KETCHUM RAMP	18	5	81	82	5000	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ID	SHOSHONE	CEDAR FIELDS	S	CEDAR FIELDS	26		0	0	0						
ID	SHOSHONE	LITTLE WOOD RIVER	S		38		0	0	0						
ID	SHOSHONE	FISH CREEK RESERVOIR	S		48		0	0	0						
ID	SHOSHONE	BALD MTN WINTER AREA	S				0	0	0						
ID	SHOSHONE	MONUMENT EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0						

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
MT				DIVIDE BRIDGE			0	0	30000						
MT	BUTTE	HOLTER LAKE REC SITE	S	HOLTER LAKE REC SITE			0	0	0						
MT	BUTTE	MISSOURI DISPERSED	E	MISSOURI DISPERSED			0	0	0						
MT	BUTTE	CARBELLA BUFFALO HMP	S	CARBELLA BUFFALO HMP	18		0	0	0						
MT	BUTTE	LEWIS AND CLARK NRT	S	LEWIS AND CLARK NRT	05		0	0	0						
MT	BUTTE	UPPER BIG HOLE RIVER	S	UPPER BIG HOLE RIVER		3	84	0	0	Y	Y		Y	Y	N
MT	BUTTE	RA DISPERSED	E	RA DISPERSED			0	0	0						
MT	BUTTE	HUMBUGS	S	HUMBUGS	25		0	0	0						
MT	BUTTE	EXT BUTTE DISTRICT	E	EXT BUTTE DISTRICT	6		0	0	0						
MT	BUTTE	GARNET RANGE	S	GARNET GHOST TOWN	01		81	82	12000	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
MT	BUTTE	GARNET ORV	E	GARNET ORV	02		0	0	0						Y
MT	BUTTE	DILLON ORV	E	DILLON ORV	11		0	0	0						Y
MT	BUTTE	HEADWATERS ORV	E	HEADWATERS ORV	12		0	0	0						Y
MT	BUTTE	LOWER MADISON RIVER	S	LOWER MADISON RIVER	13	5	83	84	30000	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
MT	BUTTE	BIG HOLE RIVER	S	BIG HOLE RIVER	14	4	84	0	18000	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
MT	BUTTE	BEAR TRAP/RED MTN	S	BEAR TRAP WILDNE MGT	23	5	80	81	30000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MT	BUTTE	UPPER MADISON	S		15		0	0	0						
MT	BUTTE	BIGSHEEP CREEK	S		21		0	0	0						
MT	BUTTE	BLACKFOOT RIVER	S		22		0	0	0						
MT	BUTTE	CONTNTL DIVIDE TRAIL	S		25		0	0	0						
MT	LEWISTOWN	LEWISTOWN EXTENSIVE	E	LEWISTOWN EXTENSIVE			0	0	0	N					
MT	LEWISTOWN	MISSOURI WSR	S	UPPER MISSOURI WSR	24	5	77	78	0	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MT	MILES CITY	SOUTH HILLS	S	SOUTH HILLS COOR MGT	03	3	0	0	0	N					
MT	MILES CITY	PRYOR MOUNTAINS	E	BRMP	07	1	85	85	0	N					
MT	MILES CITY	YELLOWSTONE RIVER	E	BRMP	08	1	0	0	0	N					
MT	MILES CITY	EIGHT MILE SITE	S			1	0	0	0	N					
MT	MILES CITY	SHEPHERD AH-NEI	S	SHEP AH-NEI ORV PLAN	04	1	85	85	0	N					
MT	MILES CITY	ACTON AREA	S	ACTON ORV PLAN	22	3	0	0	0	N					
MT	MILES CITY	FORT MEADE	S		20		0	0	10000		Y		Y	Y	Y

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
NV				GRIMES POINT			0	0	6000						
NV				STEAMBOAT			0	0	3000						
NV				E FK CARSON CITY			0	0	9000						
NV				WILSON RESERVOIR			0	0	5000						
NV	BATTLE MOUNTAIN						0	0	0						
NV	CARSON CITY						0	0	0						
NV	ELKO	WELLS EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0						
NV	ELKO	RUBY MARSH CG SRMA	S	RUBY MARSH CAMPGRND	08		86	0	0						
NV	ELKO	SALMON FALLS CR SRMA	S	SALMON FALLS CREEK	13		86	0	0						
NV	ELY	EGAN EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0						
NV	ELY	SCHELL EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0						
NV	ELY	CAVES	S	ELY DIST CAVE MGT P		3	84	0	0	N	Y		Y	Y	Y
NV	LAS VEGAS	RED ROCK CANYON		RRCRL MASTER PLAN	01	5	67	76	0	N					
NV	LAS VEGAS	SPRING MTNS			04		0	0	0						
NV	LAS VEGAS	JEAN EL DORADO					0	0	0						
NV	LAS VEGAS	STATELINE ERMA	E				0	0	0						
NV	LAS VEGAS						0	0	0						
NV	WINNEMUCCA	PINE FOREST BLUE LKS	S		09		0	0	0						
NV	WINNEMUCCA	BLACK ROCK DESERT	S		11		0	0	0						
NV	WINNEMUCCA	PARADISE DENIO	E				0	0	0						
NV	WINNEMUCCA	SANOMA GERLACK	E				0	0	0						

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
NM				THREE RIVERS			0	0	4000	N					
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	SIMON CANYON	S	SIMON CANYON RAMP	02		83	0	32000	N					
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	ANGEL PEAR	S	ANGEL PEAR RAMP			0	0	0						
NM	LAS CRUCES	ORGAN MT REC LANDS	S		04		0	0	0						
NM	LAS CRUCES	LC/L RA	E				0	0	0						
NM	LAS CRUCES	WSRA	E				0	0	0						
NM	LAS CRUCES	SOC R A	E				0	0	0						
NM	ROSWELL						0	0	0						

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	RDS USED?	PHASED?	MST SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
OR	BURNS	STEENS MTN AEC LANDS	S	STEENS MGMT PLAN	03	5	82	83	22000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OR	LAKEVIEW						0	0	0						
OR	MEDFORD	ROGUE RIVER	S			5	75	83	10000	N		Y	Y	Y	Y
OR	MEDFORD	TABLE ROCKS	S			2	83	0	0						
OR	MEDFORD	KLAMATH RIVER	S	KLAMATH R SRMA PLAN			82	83	5000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OR	MEDFORD	PAC CREST TRAIL	S	PCT COMP PLAN			0	0	4000						
OR	MEDFORD	HYATT-HOWARD LAKES A	S	SEQUENTIAL HARVEST P		1	0	0	0						
OR	PRINEVILLE	DESCHUTES RIVER	S		01		0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
OR	PRINEVILLE	JOHN DAY RIVER	S		05		0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OR	PRINEVILLE	LOWER CROOKED RIVER	S		09		0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
OR	PRINEVILLE	MILLICAN VALLEY DRV	S	MILLICAN VALLEY DRV			77	78	0	N	N	N	N	N	N
OR	PRINEVILLE	DES RESOURCE AREA	E				0	0	0						
OR	PRINEVILLE	CENTRAL ORE R AREA	E				0	0	0						
OR	ROSEBURG	NORTH UMPQUA SRMA	S	NORTH UMPQUA MGMT PL		5	83	84	18000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OR	SALEM	YAQUINA HEAD ONA	S	YAQUINA HEAD ONA RMP	04		81	82	10000	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OR	SALEM	NESTUCCA RIVER		NEST A ACEC MGT PLAN			83	84	12500	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OR	SALEM	GREEN PETER RES PEN	S	PENINSULA RMP			0	0	0						
OR	SALEM	WILDWOOD REC SITE	S	WILDWOOD REC SIT RMP			0	0	0						
OR	SALEM	FISHERMENS BEND REC	S	FISH BEND REC RAMP			0	0	0						
OR	SALEM	ALSEA	E	ALSEA RAMP			0	0	0						
OR	SALEM	CLACKAMAS	E	CLACKAMAS RAMP			0	0	0						
OR	SALEM	SANTIAM	E	SANTIAM RAMP			0	0	0						
OR	SALEM	TILLAMOOK	E	TILLAMOOK RAMP			0	0	0						
OR	SALEM	YAMHILL	E	YAMHILL RAMP			0	0	0						

STATUS OF RECREATION ACTIVITY PLANNING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
UT				YUBA DAM			0	0	13000						
UT	CEDAR CITY	ERMA BEAVER RIVER	E				0	0	0	N	Y		Y	Y	Y
UT	MOAB	GRAND GULCH	S	GRAND GULCH IMP	03	5	80	81	15000	N	N		N	N	N
UT	MOAB	SAN JUAN RIVER	S	SAN JUAN RIVER MGP	07	1	79	0	0						
UT	MOAB	DARK CANYON	S				0	0	0						
UT	MOAB	SAN JUAN EXTENSIVE	E				0	0	0	N					
UT	MOAB	COLORADO RIVER	S		02		0	0	0	N	N		Y	Y	N
UT	MOAB	DESOLATION CANYON	S		06		0	79	0						
UT	MOAB	CLEVELAND HOLD	S		09		0	0	0						
UT	MOAB	CANYON RIMS	S		10		0	0	0						
UT	MOAB	LABYRINTH CANYON	S		12		0	0	0						
UT	MOAB	BUCKHORN CANYON	S		18		0	0	0						
UT	MOAB	SAN RAFAEL SWELL	E				0	0	0						
UT	RICHFIELD	LITTLE SAH SAND DUNE	S	LITTLE SAH MGT PLAN	01		0	0	18000	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
UT	SALT LAKE	BONNEVILLE SALT FLAT	S	BONN. SALT FLAT RAMP		4	82	84	0						
UT	SALT LAKE	PONY EXPRESS	S		13		0	0	0						
UT	SALT LAKE	DEEP CREEK	S		14		0	0	0						
UT	SALT LAKE	SALT LAKE	E	BONNEVILLE SALT FLAT			0	0	3500						

STATE	BLM DISTRICT	RECREATION MGT AREA	AREA TYPE	RECREATION PLAN NAME	STATE PRIORITY	STAGE COMPLETED	YEAR STARTED	YEAR APPROVED	PLAN COST	ROS USED?	PHASED?	MGT SET?	PHYS SET?	USE SET?	MONITORING
WY	CASPER	MUDDY MOUNTAIN	S	MUDDY MOUNTAIN	06	5	76	77	0	N	Y		Y	Y	N
WY	CASPER	GOLDEN EYE	S	GOLDEN EYE WLIFE&REC		5	77	78	0	N	Y		Y	Y	N
WY	CASPER	PLATTE RIVER	S	PLATTE RIVER		3	82	0	0	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
WY	CASPER	OREGON MORMON TRAIL	S	ORE MOR PIO NAT HIST		3	83	0	0	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
WY	RAWLINS	GREEN MOUNTAIN			12		0	0	0	N	N		N	N	N
WY	RAWLINS	SOUTH PASS				4	0	0	30000	N	N		N	N	N
WY	RAWLINS	CONT DIVIDE TRAIL	S	CONT DIVIDE TRAIL	04		0	0	10000	N	N		N	N	N
WY	RAWLINS	RECREATION DEVELOPMT					0	0	0	N	N		N	N	N
WY	RAWLINS	ORV DESIGNATIONS		ORV MANAGEMENT PLAN		5	82	0	0	N	N		N	N	N
WY	RAWLINS	ORE MOR NAT HIST TRA	S	ORE MOR NHT RAMP		3	83	0	0	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
WY	RAWLINS	NORTH PLATTE RIVER	S	NORTH PATTE RIV RMP	01	3	79	0	0	N					
WY	RAWLINS	SOUTH PASS HIST MINE	S	SOUTH PASS RAMP	05	5	76	78	0	N	Y		N	Y	Y
WY	ROCK SPRINGS						0	0	0						
WY	ROCK SPRINGS	PINE CREEK	S	PINE CREEK		2	84	0	7000	Y	N	N	N	N	N
WY	ROCK SPRINGS	HISTORIC TRAILS	S	HIST TR MGMT PLAN		3	84	0	0	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WY	ROCK SPRINGS	UPPER GRN/NEW FK RIV	S	UPPER GRN/NEW FK RIV	02	2	84	0	10000	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WY	WORLAND	GRASS CREEK EXTENSIV	E				0	0	0						
WY	WORLAND	WORLAND DIST CAVES	S	N O C MANAGEMENT	07		0	78	0	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WY	WORLAND	WEST SLOPE BIGHORN M	S				0	0	0						
WY	WORLAND	WORLAND DIST EXTENSI	E				0	0	0						

APPENDIX V

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FY86 BUDGET REQUESTS AND STATE RECREATION PRIORITIES

SRMA's

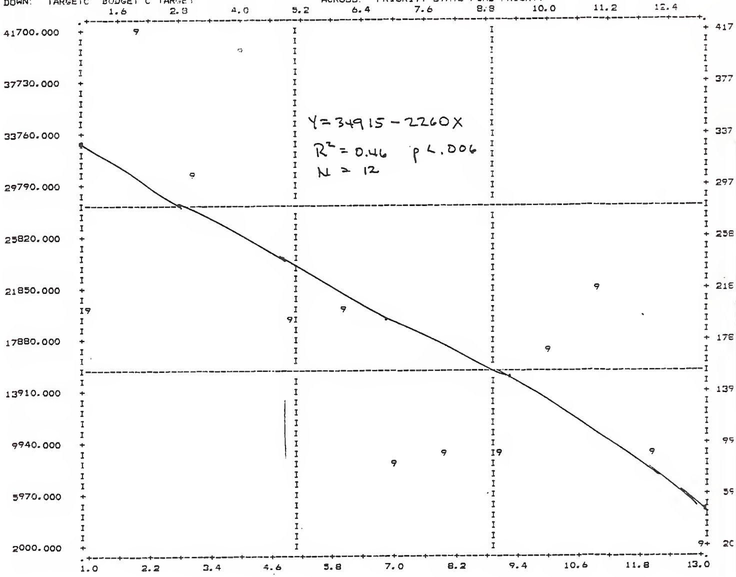
FROM EQUATION CALCULATIONS 1/

PRIORITY TARGETC (Y)	ALASKA TARGETC (Y)	COLORADO TARGETC (Y)	IDAHO TARGETC (Y)	NEVADA TARGETC (Y)	NEW MEXICO TARGETC (Y)	OREGON TARGETC (Y)	UTAH TARGETC (Y)	WYOMING TARGETC (Y)
1	$32,654.94	$49,402.88	$82,747.80	$180,949.48	$85,623.11	$58,988.79	$61,824.41	$38,544.33
3	$28,134.06	$26,624.19	$34,522.01	$23,395.86	$22,573.60	$27,924.95	$39,066.06	$26,167.18
5	$23,613.18	$22,068.45	$22,122.45	$4,789.84	$9,563.70	$15,895.24	$28,484.03	$20,412.14
7	$19,092.30	$20,115.99	$15,856.35	$2,026.74	$4,559.46	$9,511.58	$21,513.83	$16,621.39
9	$14,571.42	$19,031.29	$11,938.54	$3,345.90	$1,557.10	$5,885.55	$16,307.71	$13,790.04
11	$10,050.54	$18,341.03	$9,222.21	$5,591.54	$-353.49	$3,899.51	$12,150.71	$11.529.25
13	$5,529.66	$17,863.15	$7,224.15	$9,070.07	$-1,676.21	$3,002.06	$8,690.09	$9,647.19
15	$1,008.78	$17,512.71	$5,699.56	$12,240.62	$-2,646.20	$2,880.28	$5,725.68	$8,034.99
17	$-3,512.10	$17,244.72	$4,508.72	$15,362.61	$-3,387.96	$3.339.38	$3,132.86	$6,624.89
19	$-8,032.98	$17,033.16	$3.564.93	$18,377.60	$-3,973.56	$4,249.81	$828.76	$5,371.80
21	$-12,553.86	$16,861.89	$2,810.95	$21,263.54	$-4,447.61	$5,521.06	$-1,244.52	$4,244.24
23	$-17,074.74	$16,720.41	$2,207.10	$24,015.26	$-4,839.23	$7,087.36	$-3,129.05	$3,219.34
25	$-21,595.62	$16,601.56	$1,724.83	$26,635.48	$-5,168.18	$8,899.46	$-4,856.35	$2,279.95
27	$-26,116.50	$16,500.32	$1,342.92	$29,130.50	$-5,448.40	$10,919.47	$-6,450.64	$1,412.89
29	$-30,637.38	$16,413.05	$1,045.22	$31,508.05	$-5,689.97	$13,117.65	$-7,930.95	$607.82
31	$-35,158.26	$16,337.03	$819.14	$33,776.22	$-5,900.37	$15,470.23	$-9,312.50	$-143.53
33	$-39,679.14	$16,270.24	$654.70	$35,942.92	$-6,085.26	$17,957.87	$-10,607.64	$-847.90
35	$-44,200.02	$16,211.07	$543.84	$38,015.61	$-6,249.03	$20,564.67	$-11,826.55	$-1,510.80
37	$-48,720.90	$16,158.30	$479.99	$40,001.23	$-6,395.09	$23,277.39	$-12,977.71	$-2,136.86
39	$-53,241.78	$16,110.94	$457.69	$41,906.14	$-6,526.17	$26,084.86	$-14,068.26	$-2,729.95
41	$-57,762.66	$16,068.21	$472.38	$43,736.15	$-6,644.46	$28,977.61	$-15,104.25	$-3,293.38
43	$-62,283.54	$16,029.45	$520.21	$45,496.54	$-6,751.75	$31,947.50	$-16,090.89	$-3,829.97
45	$-66,804.42	$15,994.13	$597.90	$47,192.13	$-6,849.50	$34,987.53	$-17,032.67	$-4,342.15
47	$-71,325.30	$15,961.82	$702.62	$48,827.28	$-6,938.93	$38,091.58	$-17,933.49	$-4,832.06
49	$-75,846.18	$15,932.15	$831.93	$50,405.97	$-7,021.06	$41,254.32	$-18,796.76	$-5,301.55
51	$-80,367.06	$15,904.80	$983.71	$51,931.81	$-7,096.75	$44,471.06	$-19,625.49	$-5,752.26
53	$-84,887.94	$15,879.52	$1,156.09	$53,408.12	$-7,166.73	$47,737.64	$-20,422.34	$-6,185.63
55	$-89,408.82	$15,856.08	$1.347.43	$54,837.90	$-7,231.62	$51,050.36	$-21,189.67	$-6,602.94

1/ LINES ACROSS COLUMNS INDICATE END OF PRIORITY LIST FOR EACH STATE.

SRMA's

```
29-DEC-84   COMPARISON OF BLM FUNDING REQUESTS BY SRMA/ERMA PRIORITY
11:11:05    UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY              DEC VAX-11/780 VMS V3.6

STATE:   1   ALASKA
DOWN:  TARGETC  BUDGET C TARGET                     ACROSS:  PRIORITY STATE FUND PRIORTY
```



$Y = 34915 - 2260X$

$R^2 = 0.46 \quad p < .006$

$N = 12$

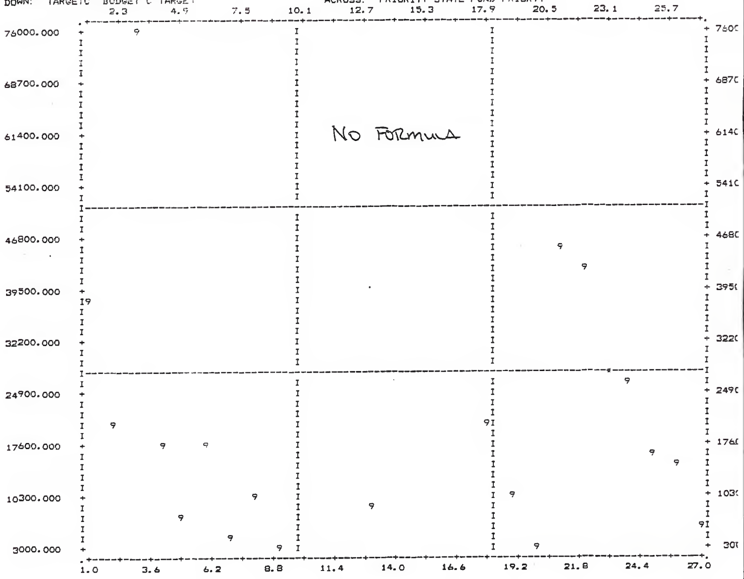
SRMA's

```
29-DEC-84   COMPARISON OF BLM FUNDING REQUESTS BY SRMA/ERMA PRIORITY
11:11:06    UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY                 DEC VAX-11/780 VMS V3.6

STATE:   2   ARIZONA
DOWN:   TARGETC  BUDGET C TARGET                          ACROSS:  PRIORITY STATE FUND PRIORTY
                  1.3       1.8       2.3       2.8       3.3       3.8       4.3       4.8       5.3       5.8
             .----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+--------.
   185500.00 +                                 I     9                         I                                 + 185
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
   167220.00 +                                 I                               I                                 + 167
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
   148940.00 +                                 I                               I                                 + 148
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
   130660.00 +                                 I                               I                                 + 130
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
   112380.00 +                                 I                               I                                 + 112
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                         9     I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
   94100.000 +                                 I                               I                                 + 941
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
   75820.000 +                                 I                               I                                 + 758
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
   57540.000 +                                 I                               I                                 + 575
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
   39260.000 +                                 I                               I                                 + 392
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I             9                   I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
   20980.000 +                                 I                               I                                 + 209
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
             I                    9            I                               I                                 I
             I                                 I                               I                                 I
    2700.000 +9                                I                               I                                 + 27
             .----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+----+--------.
             1.0       1.5       2.0       2.5       3.0       3.5       4.0       4.5       5.0       5.5       6.0
```

NO FORMULA

SRMA's

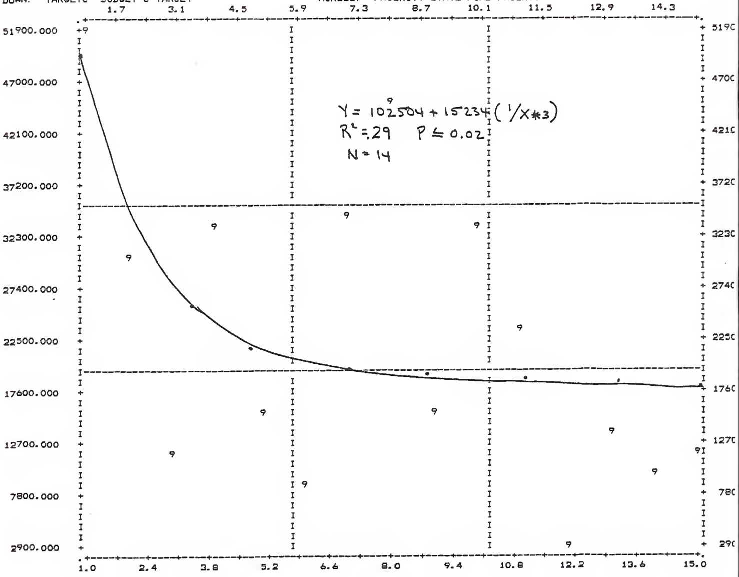
```
29-DEC-84    COMPARISON OF BLM FUNDING REQUESTS BY SRMA/ERMA PRIORITY
11:11:06     UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY              DEC VAX-11/780 VMS V3.6

STATE:   3   CALIFORNIA
DOWN:   TARGETC  BUDGET C TARGET                    ACROSS:  PRIORITY STATE FUND PRIORTY
```



No Formula

SRMA's

```
29-DEC-84   COMPARISON OF BLM FUNDING REQUESTS BY SRMA/ERMA PRIORITY
11:11:06    UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY            DEC VAX-11/780 VMS V3.6

STATE:   4   COLORADO
DOWN:  TARGETC  BUDGET C TARGET                ACROSS:  PRIORITY STATE FUND PRIORTY
```



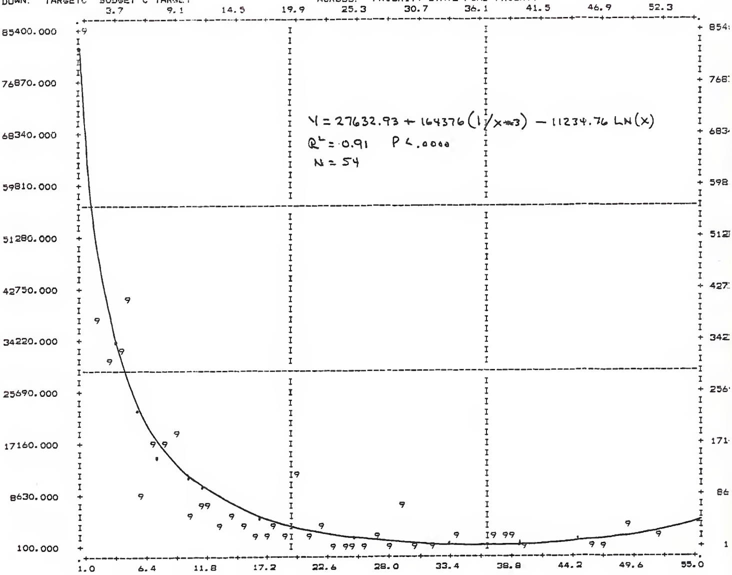
$Y = 102504 + 15234 (1/X*3)$

$R^2 = .29 \quad P \leq 0.02$

$N = 14$

SRMA's

```
29-DEC-84   COMPARISON OF BLM FUNDING REQUESTS BY SRMA/ERMA PRIORITY
11:11:07    UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY           DEC VAX-11/780 VMS V3.6

STATE.   5   IDAHO
DOWN:  TARGETC  BUDGET C TARGET                 ACROSS:  PRIORITY STATE FUND PRIORTY
```

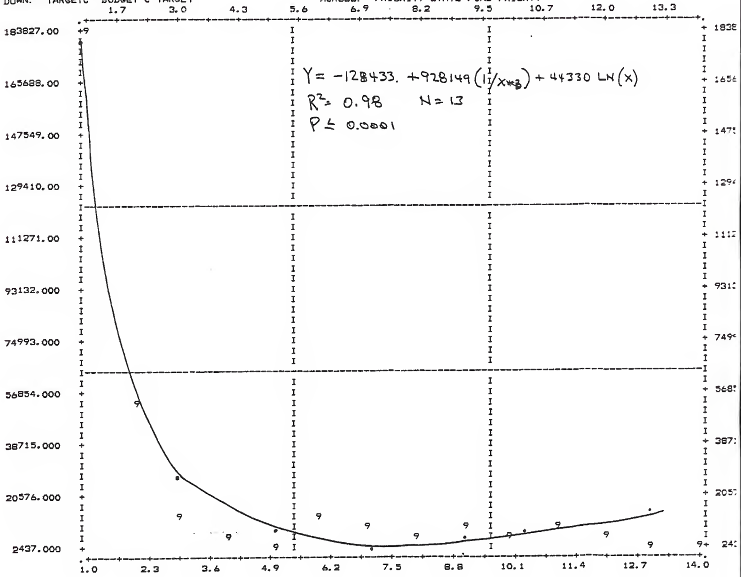


$Y = 27632.93 + 164376(1/x{*}{*}3) - 11234.76\,LN(x)$

$R^2 = 0.91$ $P < .0000$

$N = 54$

```
29-DEC-84   COMPARISON OF BLM FUNDING REQUESTS BY SRMA/ERMA PRIORITY
11:11:07    UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY            DEC VAX-11/780 VMS V3.6

STATE:   7   NEVADA
DOWN:   TARGETC   BUDGET C TARGET                        ACROSS:   PRIORITY STATE FUND PRIORTY
```



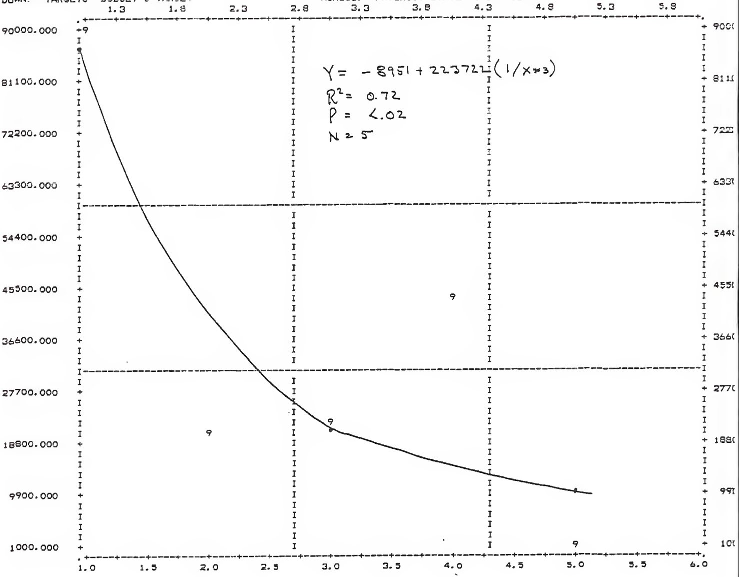
$Y = -128433. + 928149\,(1/X{**}3) + 44330\,\mathrm{LN}(X)$

$R^2 = 0.98$ $N = 13$

$P \leq 0.0001$

SRMA's

```
29-DEC-84    COMPARISON OF BLM FUNDING REQUESTS BY SRMA/ERMA PRIORITY
11:11:07     UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY              DEC VAX-11/780 VMS V3.6

STATE:   8   NEW MEXICO
DOWN:   TARGETC   BUDGET C TARGET                    ACROSS:   PRIORITY STATE FUND PRIORTY
```



$Y = -8951 + 223722(1/X**3)$

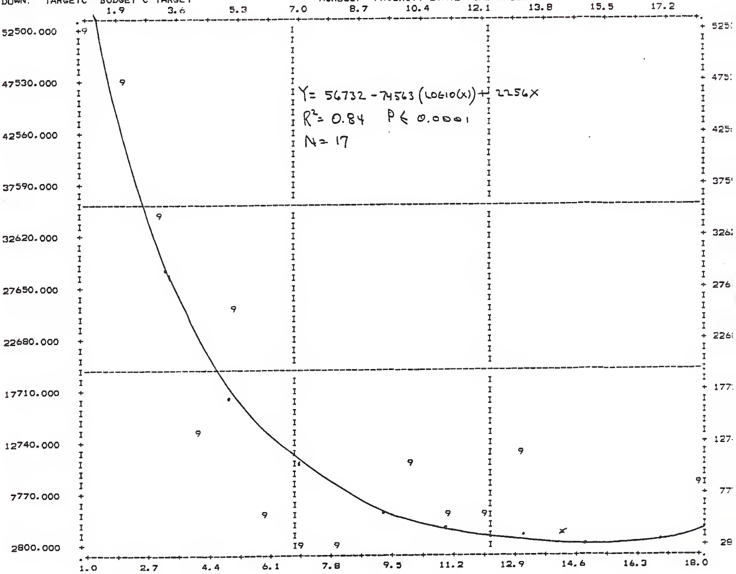
$R^2 = 0.72$

$P = <.02$

$N = 5$

SRMA's

```
29-DEC-84   COMPARISON OF BLM FUNDING REQUESTS BY SRMA/ERMA PRIORITY
11:11:07    UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY              DEC VAX-11/780 VMS V3.6

STATE:   9   OREGON
DOWN:   TARGETC  BUDGET C TARGET                    ACROSS:  PRIORITY STATE FUND PRIORTY
```



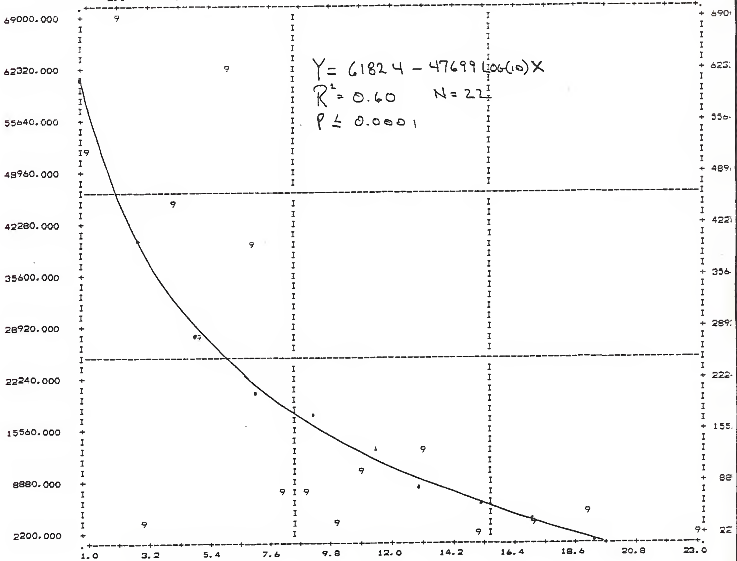
Y= 56732 - 74563 (LOG10(x)) + 2256X

R^2 = 0.84   P ≤ 0.0001

N = 17

SRMA's

```
29-DEC-84   COMPARISON OF BLM FUNDING REQUESTS BY SRMA/ERMA PRIORITY
11:11:08    UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY              DEC VAX-11/780 VMS V3.6

STATE:  10   UTAH
DOWN:   TARGETC  BUDGET C TARGET                     ACROSS:  PRIORITY STATE FUND PRIORTY
```



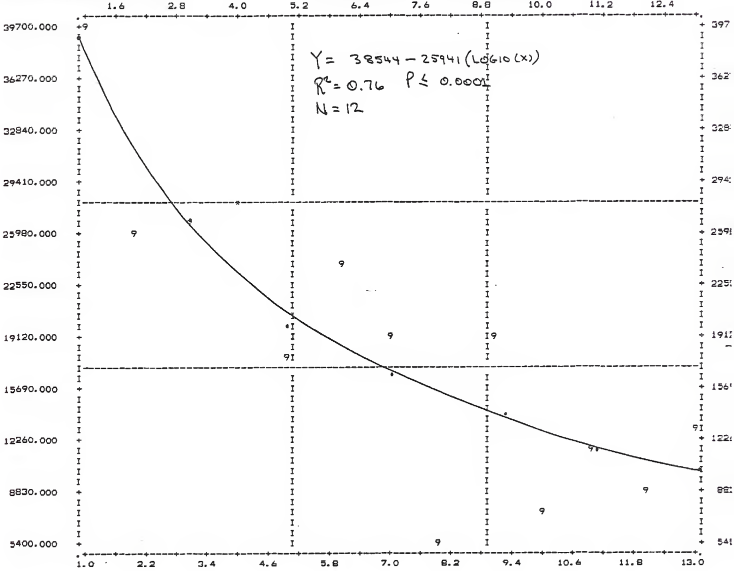
$Y = 61824 - 47699\, LOG(10) X$

$R^2 = 0.60$ $N = 22$

$P \leq 0.0001$

SRMA's

```
29-DEC-84   COMPARISON OF BLM FUNDING REQUESTS BY SRMA/ERMA PRIORITY
11:11:08    UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY            DEC VAX-11/780 VMS V3.6

STATE:  11   WYOMING
DOWN:   TARGETC  BUDGET C TARGET                     ACROSS:  PRIORITY STATE FUND PRIORTY
```



Y= 38544 − 25941 (LOG10 (X))
$R^2 = 0.76$ $P \leq 0.0001$
N = 12

APPENDIX VI

SHORTFALL AND COST/UNIT ANALYSIS

1. Form and Data Requirements
2. Spreadsheet examples: Alaska, Oregon, Wyoming

SHORTFALL AND COST/UNIT ANALYSIS

This appendix highlights several issues related to monitoring and reporting of information from the field. While the analysis of shortfall may no longer be a part of standard procedure, the information contained may be helpful. Following are several observations:

1. Changing forms complicates work for field people. The matrices sent as part of this study were confusing to many of the respondents. The requirements of the FY86 Program package were confusing as well.

   For example, the FY86 instructions were completed correctly by only one state -- Oregon. Another did as well but failed to present shortfall. Four other states were close, however instead of showing increments from A to B to C, the showed totals at each level. For the analyst, this took extra time. Five other states made so many errors that their data are not directly useful in budget-building.

2. It is recommended that reporting needs at the Washington Office be defined first. Second determine if the information is already aggregatable from the State level. Third, devise an analytical package (standard spreadsheet layout or data-base program, etc.) at the Washington Office level which requires the minimum amount of specific input possible. Finally, devise a simple form to obtain the appropriate data from states/districts/resource areas.

   A VERY SIMPLIFIED SUPERCALC PROGRAM WHICH ILLUSTRATES THIS POINT TOGETHER WITH EXAMPLES APPEAR ON THE NEXT FEW PAGES.

```
 |  A  ||  B  ||  C  ||  D  ||  E  ||  F  ||  G  ||  H  |
 1|
 2|
 3|        DATA INPUT TABLE FOR BUDGET ANALYSIS
 4|        ------------------------------------
 5|
 6|INPUT INFORMATION:         ENTER DATA
 7|------------------           BELOW:
 8|                          ----------
 9|1.  State:
10|2.  Fiscal Year:
11|3.  Activity:
12|
13|4.  Level-A WM Planned:
14|5.  Level-A $ Planned:
15|6.  Level-A WM Shortfall:
16|
17|7.  Incre-B WM Planned:
18|8.  Incre-B $ Planned:
19|
20|9.  Incre-C WM Planned:
21|10. Incre-C $ Planned:
22|
23|------------------------------------------------------------
24|
25|        INPUT/OUTPUT TABLE
26|        ------------------
27|
28|
29|BUDGET LEVEL A:
30|---------------
31|
32|        WM Planned:                  0
33|        $ Planned:                   0
34|        WM Shortfall:                0
35|
36|
37|INCREMENT LEVEL B:
38|------------------
39|
40|        WM Planned:                  0
41|        $ Planned:                   0
42|        WM Shortfall:                0
43|
44|
45|INCREMENT LEVEL C:
46|------------------
47|
48|        WM Planned:                  0
49|        $ Planned:                   0
50|        WM Shortfall:                0
51|
52|
53|
54|------------------------------------------------------------
55|
56|
57|
58|
59|
```

DATA ENTERED

ONLY FIELD DATA REQUIRED

REMAINDER AUTOMATICALLY CALCULATED.

FORM PAGE 1

```
61|
62|
63|
64|
65|
66|            SUMMARY
67|            -------
68|
69|    BUDGET LEVEL A
70|            Level-A WM's Planned              0
71|            Cost/Work Month               ERROR
72|
73|
74|    INCREMENTAL LEVEL B
75|            Additional WM's above Budge       0
76|            Cost/Additional WM            ERROR
77|
78|
79|    INCREMENTAL LEVEL C
80|            Additional WM's above Budge       0
81|            Cost/Additional WM            ERROR
82|
83|
84|            TOTAL INPUT/OUTPUT BY BUDGET LEVEL
85|            ----------------------------------
86|    WM Planned       $ Planned        Shortfall        Total WM'
87|    ----------       ---------        ---------        ---------
88|Level A         0               0               0               0
89|
90|LEVEL B         0               0               0               0
91|
92|LEVEL C         0               0               0               0
```

From Page 7

EXAMPLE 1 / PG 1

```
  |  A  ||  B  ||  C  ||  D  ||  E  ||  F  ||  G  ||  H  |
 1|
 2|
 3|        DATA INPUT TABLE FOR BUDGET ANALYSIS
 4|        --------------------------------------
 5|
 6|INPUT INFORMATION:           ENTER DATA
 7|------------------            BELOW:
 8|                             ----------
 9|1.  State:                    ALASKA
10|2.  Fiscal Year:              1986
11|3.  Activity:                 USE SUPERVISION/PUBLIC INFORMATION
12|
13|4.  Level-A WM Planned:             33
14|5.  Level-A $ Planned:          138500
15|6.  Level-A WM Shortfall:           65
16|
17|7.  Incre-B WM Planned:             11
18|8.  Incre-B $ Planned:           43300
19|
20|9.  Incre-C WM Planned:             26
21|10. Incre-C $ Planned:           68900
22|
23|------------------------------------------------------------------------
24|
25|        INPUT/OUTPUT TABLE
26|        ------------------
27|
28|
29|BUDGET LEVEL A:
30|---------------
31|
32|        WM Planned:                          33
33|        $ Planned:                       138500
34|        WM Shortfall:                        65
35|
36|
37|INCREMENT LEVEL B:
38|------------------
39|
40|        WM Planned:                          11
41|        $ Planned:                        43300
42|        WM Shortfall:                        54
43|
44|
45|INCREMENT LEVEL C:
46|------------------
47|
48|        WM Planned:                          26
49|        $ Planned:                        68900
50|        WM Shortfall:                        28
51|
52|
53|
54|------------------------------------------------------------------------
55|
56|
57|
58|
```

E1/P2

```
                  SUMMARY
                  -------

          BUDGET LEVEL A
                  Level-A WM's Planned              33
                  Cost/Work Month             4196.970


          INCREMENTAL LEVEL B
                  Additional WM's above Budge       11
                  Cost/Additional WM          3936.364


          INCREMENTAL LEVEL C
                  Additional WM's above Budge       26
                  Cost/Additional WM              2650


                  TOTAL INPUT/OUTPUT BY BUDGET LEVEL
                  ----------------------------------
          WM Planned         $ Planned          Shortfall          Total WM'
          ----------         ---------          ---------          ---------
Level A           33            138500                 65                 98

LEVEL B           44            181800                 54                 98

LEVEL C           70            250700                 28                 98
```

EXAMPLE 2 / PG 1

```
  |  A  ||  B  ||  C  ||  D  ||  E  ||  F  ||  G  ||  H  |
 1|
 2|
 3|         DATA INPUT TABLE FOR BUDGET ANALYSIS
 4|         --------------------------------------
 5|
 6|INPUT INFORMATION:            ENTER DATA
 7|-----------------              BELOW:
 8|                              ---------
 9|1.  State:                    OREGON
10|2.  Fiscal Year:              1986
11|3.  Activity:                 USE SUPERVISION/PUBLIC INFORMATION
12|
13|4.  Level-A WM Planned:             24
14|5.  Level-A $ Planned:           71000
15|6.  Level-A WM Shortfall:           27
16|
17|7.  Incre-B WM Planned:              5
18|8.  Incre-B $ Planned:           17100
19|
20|9.  Incre-C WM Planned:              2
21|10. Incre-C $ Planned:            7000
22|
23|------------------------------------------------------------------------
24|
25|         INPUT/OUTPUT TABLE
26|         ------------------
27|
28|
29|BUDGET LEVEL A:
30|---------------
31|
32|         WM Planned:                          24
33|         $ Planned:                        71000
34|         WM Shortfall:                        27
35|
36|
37|INCREMENT LEVEL B:
38|------------------
39|
40|         WM Planned:                           5
41|         $ Planned:                        17100
42|         WM Shortfall:                        22
43|
44|
45|INCREMENT LEVEL C:
46|------------------
47|
48|         WM Planned:                           2
49|         $ Planned:                         7000
50|         WM Shortfall:                        20
51|
52|
53|
54|------------------------------------------------------------------------
55|
56|
57|
58|
```

E2/P2

```
61|
62|
63|
64|
65|
66|             SUMMARY
67|             -------
68|
69|       BUDGET LEVEL A
70|             Level-A WM's Planned             24
71|             Cost/Work Month            2958.333
72|
73|
74|       INCREMENTAL LEVEL B
75|             Additional WM's above Budge       5
76|             Cost/Additional WM             3420
77
78|
79|       INCREMENTAL LEVEL C
80|             Additional WM's above Budge       2
81|             Cost/Additional WM             3500
82|
83|
84|             TOTAL INPUT/OUTPUT BY BUDGET LEVEL
85|             ----------------------------------
86|       WM Planned     $ Planned     Shortfall      Total WM'
87|       ----------     ---------     ---------      ---------
88|Level A       24         71000            27             51
89|
90|LEVEL B       29         88100            22             51
91|
92|LEVEL C       31         95100            20             51
```

EXAMPLE 3/PG 3

```
  |  A  ||  B  ||  C  ||  D  ||  E  ||  F  ||  G  ||  H  |
 1|
 2|
 3|        DATA INPUT TABLE FOR BUDGET ANALYSIS
 4|        ----------------------------------
 5|
 6|INPUT INFORMATION:          ENTER DATA
 7|-----------------            BELOW:
 8|                            ----------
 9|1.  State:                   WYOMING
10|2.  Fiscal Year:             1986
11|3.  Activity:                LSE SUPERVISION/PUBLIC INFORMATION
12|
13|4.  Level-A WM Planned:            19
14|5.  Level-A $ Planned:          51300
15|6.  Level-A WM Shortfall:           0
16|
17|7.  Incre-B WM Planned:             9
18|8.  Incre-B $ Planned:          24300
19|
20|9.  Incre-C WM Planned:            11
21|10. Incre-C $ Planned:          30200
22|
23|----------------------------------------------------------------
24|
25|        INPUT/OUTPUT TABLE
26|        ----------------
27|
28|
29|BUDGET LEVEL A:
30|--------------
31|
32|        WM Planned:                        19
33|        $ Planned:                      51300
34|        WM Shortfall:                       0
35|
36|
37|INCREMENT LEVEL B:
38|-----------------
39|
40|        WM Planned:                         9
41|        $ Planned:                      24300
42|        WM Shortfall:                      -9
43|
44|
45|INCREMENT LEVEL C:
46|-----------------
47|
48|        WM Planned:                        11
49|        $ Planned:                      30200
50|        WM Shortfall:                     -20
51|
52|
53|
54|----------------------------------------------------------------
55|
56|
57|
58|
```

E3/P3

```
61|
62|
63|
64|
65|
66|          SUMMARY
67|          -------
68|
69|  BUDGET LEVEL A
70|          Level-A WM's Planned             19
71|          Cost/Work Month                2700
72|
73|
74|  INCREMENTAL LEVEL B
75|          Additional WM's above Budge       9
76|          Cost/Additional WM             2700
77|
78|
79|  INCREMENTAL LEVEL C
80|          Additional WM's above Budge      11
81|          Cost/Additional WM         2745.455
82|
83|
84|          TOTAL INPUT/OUTPUT BY BUDGET LEVEL
85|          ----------------------------------
86|  WM Planned       $ Planned       Shortfail       Total WM'
87|  ----------       ---------       ---------       ---------
88|Level A     19         51300               0              19
89|
90|LEVEL B     28         75600              -9              19
91|
92|LEVEL C     39        105800             -20              19
```

APPENDIX VII

RMP/MFP AND RAMP EVALUATION FORMS

EVALUATION FORM FOR ASSESSING RAMPS Date: ____________ IDENT NO. ____________

RAMP called for in RMP/MFP? (Y/N): ____

Rationale for RAMP: (Respond to the following and circle the most important of the three reasons.)

1. Based on NEED ESTIMATES (supply/demand)? (Y/N): ____
2. Based on need to arrest RESOURCE DETERIORATION? (Y/N): ____
3. Based on CREATING A NEW RECREATION OPPORTUNITY? (Y/N): ____

Management constraints listed? (Y/N): ____

Desired ROS EXPERIENCE OPPORTUNITIES specified? (Y/N): ____
(i.e. Management goals/objectives stated in ROS terms?)

Desired PHYSICAL SETTING described? (Y/N): ____

Desired SOCIAL SETTING described? (Y/N): ____
(i.e. use types, levels, patterns ...)

Desired MANAGERIAL SETTING described? (Y/N): ____

Acceptable RECREATION ACTIVITIES specified? (Y/N): ____

Monitoring needs discussed? (Y/N): ____

Includes variables to be monitored? (Y/N): ____

Monitoring schedules (frequencies) specified? (Y/N): ____

Decision thresholds specified? (Y/N): ____
(i.e. Change indicators demanding management attention/change in policy or practice.)

Management-task implementation phasing specified? (Y/N): ____

Cost phasing indicated by task category? (Y/N): ____

BLM RAMP Priority: (Check one)

1. Highest: formally dedicated through Congress/President/Secretary/Bureau. ____
2. Second: Considerable public interest/controversy. ____
3. Third: Locations with significant problems. ____
4. Fourth: Unique or outstanding values threatened. ____
5. Fifth: Other Special Recreation Management Areas. ____

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EVALUATION FORM FOR ASSESSING RECREATION INPUT TO RMP/MFP   Date: ____________   IDENT NO: ____

RMP/MFP Name: ____________________

COMMENTS IN SPACE BELOW

SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

Number of SRMAs named for RAMP planning: ____

Acreage and map locations of SRMAs shown? (Y/N): ____

Rationale for RAMPs: (Respond to the following and circle the most important of the three reasons.)

Estimates of supply/demand indicate need for these opportunities? (Y/N): ____

Protection of recreation or other resources from deterioration? (Y/N): ____

Creation of new recreation opportunities? (Y/N): ____

EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

Number of ERMAs recommended: ____

Number to be RAMP-planned: ____

ROS: Applied in describing EXPERIENCES to be supplied? (Y/N): ____

Desired PHYSICAL SETTING goals described? (Y/N): ____

Desired SOCIAL SETTING goals described? (Y/N): ____
(i.e. use types, levels, patterns...)

Desired MANAGERIAL SETTING goals described? (Y/N): ____

Acceptable RECREATION ACTIVITIES specified? (Y/N): ____

Acreages and locations shown by ROS class? (Y/N): ____

Estimates of supply/demand given in ROS terms? (Y/N): ____

ORV AREAS

Number of ORV areas to be planned: ____

WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

Number of WSAs inventoried: ____

Number of WSAs recommended for Wilderness designation: ____

OTHER

Number of ACEC plans to be prepared: ____

Number Cultural Resource Management Plans
to be prepared: ____

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APPENDIX VIII

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

1. Form
2. Data Sheets (Rough Data Base Form)

OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

As expected, this was a very complicated form to complete. Data were collected on 23 sites. Many holes appear in the data, thus aggregation is meaningless. It is possible to get a good picture of much of the information about these areas -- information that may or may not be worth collecting in the future.

Sample output in unformatted form follows on the three pages after the matrix form.

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX (Complete one form for each Current & Approved Plan)
RAMP Name (Current Plans Only): ______________________________

District/Resource Area: ______________________________

1. Current Fiscal Year: _____
2. Fiscal Year Phased Implementation began or is scheduled to begin: _____
3. Fiscal Year Phased Implementation is to be completed: _____
4. Total years in implementation period ________. (Example: 8 yrs. if period is planned for FY83 through FY90)

	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION CATEGORIES									
	Non-Recreation Initiated -- Action Initiated because of other Resource Programs/ Organizations	Maintenance & Resource Enhancement Activities	Physical Development to Protect Resources	Physical development to enhance recreation experiences	Regulatory2/ action to protect resources & enhance experiences	Visitor services to enhance experiences & protect resources	Efforts to encourage, formalize, coop.-type activities (CMAs, etc.)	Jurisdictional Arrangements. (i.e. easements, ROW acquisitions, other coop.,etc.	Other actions required to implement plan	TOTALS
Estimated proportion of total management activity/effort by Action Category over life of Implementation Period. (Totals across row to 100%)										100%
Action included in FY84 AWP? Y/N										
Action included in your FY84 PIPR? Y/N										
Total expenditures; FY 84 only. 4333 $ 4712 $ Other $ 1/										

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS APPLY ONLY FOR RAMPS WHICH CONTAIN IMPLEMENTATION PHASING AND COSTS. (I.E. PREPARED UNDER 8322.34 GUIDELINES) See example on next page. If you have no phased RAMPS, leave blank.

Cumulative percentage of actions completed up to and including FY 84 which were planned for the entire implementation period.									
Cumulative total of expenditures actually spent up to and including FY 84.									
Cumulative total of planned or phased expenditures up to and including FY 84. (From RAMP phasing table)									
Estimated total cost of the management program over the entire implementation period. (From RAMP Phasing table; FY__ through FY__)									

1/ Includes $ equivalent of volunteered labor, materials, money, etc.

2/ Includes enforcing use limitations, permitting, fee collection, etc.

```
A>


A>USE RAMP1MTX INDEX STATE1
USE?

A>DBASE

. LIST STATE RAMPNAME
00013  AK GULKANA AND DELTA RIVER RAMP
00014  AZ ARAVIPA CANYON MGT PLAN
00015  AZ LOWER COLO RIVER -YUMA
00016  AZ LOWER COLO RIV -- HAVASU/PARKE
00011  CA EASTERN SIERRA CAMPGROUNDS RAM
00012  CA MCCAIN
00017  CA TRINITY RIVER RAMP
00018  CA SACRAMENTO RIVER RAMP
00020  CA JACUMBO
00023  CA LONG TERM VISITOR MGT AREA
00010  CO UPPER COLORADO RIVER
00005  ID NORTH KETCHUM RAMP
00006  ID SNAKE RIVER RIM RAMP
00007  ID MAGIC RAMP
00008  ID OWYHEE RIVER RAMP
00009  ID MACKAY RESERVOIR REC SITE
00019  ID SILVER CITY
00001  OR STEENS MOUNTAIN RAMP
00003  OR ROGUE RIVER WILD SECTION RAMP
00021  OR KLAMATH RIVER
00022  OR ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL W/S RIVER
00004  UT GRAND GULCH RAMP
00002  WY PINE CREEK RAMP
```

```
. USE B_RAMP1MTX INDEX RAMP1
. LIST RAMPNAME NONRECMGT MAINTMGT PHYSPROMGT PHYSEXPMGT REGEXPMGT VISMGT COOPMGT JURISMGT OTHERMGT
00014  ARAVIPA CANYON MGT PLAN          0   4   3   3  30  60   0   0   0
00011  EASTERN SIERRA CAMPGROUNDS RAM   2  55  10  10   5  13   3   1   1
00004  GRAND GULCH RAMP                 0  40  10  20  10  20   0   0   0
00013  GULKANA AND DELTA RIVER RAMP    10  50  10  10   5   5  10   0   0
00020  JACUMBO                         20   5   5  10  25  10   0  25   0
00021  KLAMATH RIVER                    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
00023  LONG TERM VISITOR MGT AREA      20  10   5  10  30  10  15   0   0
00016  LOWER COLO RIV -- HAVASU/PARKE  10  10  10  30  15  15   5   5   0
00015  LOWER COLO RIVER -YUMA           0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
00009  MACKAY RESERVOIR REC SITE        0  15   0  55  30   0   0   0   0
00007  MAGIC RAMP                       5  25   5  45   5   5   0  10   0
00012  MCCAIN                          20   5  10  15  25  15   0  10   0
00005  NORTH KETCHUM RAMP               0  30  10  20  10  30   0   0   0
00008  OWYHEE RIVER RAMP               11  15   0   5  20  25   0  16   8
00002  PINE CREEK RAMP                  0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
00022  ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL W/S RIVER   0   3   2   0  53  14   7   4  17
00003  ROGUE RIVER WILD SECTION RAMP    0  10  10  10  50  10   0  10   0
00018  SACRAMENTO RIVER RAMP           40   5   5  20   5   0   0  25   0
00019  SILVER CITY                      9  19   0  23  27  16   0   0   6
00006  SNAKE RIVER RIM RAMP             0  20   0  30   0  40   0  10   0
00001  STEENS MOUNTAIN RAMP             2  20   2  20   1  14   6  35   0
00017  TRINITY RIVER RAMP               0  20  15  10  10  35   5   5   0
00010  UPPER COLORADO RIVER             0  10  25   5  40  20   0   0   0
```